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CONFIDENCE UNTO THE END:

A Discourse by Rev. Dr. Cheever in the Church of the Puritins, Oct. 4; 1863, on Hebrews, 3: 14. For we are made partakers of Christ, if we hold ast the beginning of our confidence steadfast unto

Before we proceed to the development of our subject, which is the instrumentality of a steadfast purpose in the securing of salvation, let us coneet the text with the rule of Paul, propounded as he made of God working in him. We have dweit upon that rule, in considering the passage "Forgetting the things that are behind, and reach ing forth to those that are before, I press towards the mark for the prize of the high calling of God

Not as though I were already perfect, say-Paul : but I follow after that perfection, If I ma apprehend that for which also I am apprehended t Christ Jesus. That for which Jesus sought me when a stranger, wandering from the fold of God. hold on me, the chief of sinners, on my way to heavenward, and my whole heart on fire with his love, in his service. Me, Saul the persecutor and breathing out threatening and slaughter against the Lord; me, that mighty sinner, Christ apprehended for his own glory, that I might myself apprehend and gain the prize of that glory, that I might thenceforward press onward and re-

of which we have been arrested of Christ; a perfection always future, until the coming of the Lord, when we shall be presented faultiess before the throne of his glory, with exceeding great jo That is the perfection, after which we are all commanded to strive and to stretch forward, having our conversation, our whole life in her ven ; a life now hid with Christ in God, that when he who is our life shall appear, we also may ap pear with him in glory. Then and there our per fection will be gained, completed, never before Then and there, when that for which we have been apprehended of Christ, shall be fulfilled for us in him, wearing his perfect likeness, clothed in a body like his own ;-made partakers of Christ not only in the beginning of the spiritual new creation in him on earth, not only in the moral and spiritual change, even under this fleship groan being burdened, and in which the chang is only the beginning of the glory, not yet the perfection ;- but made partakers of Christ uno his throne, as we were, of Christ in his hundling

whence also we look for the Savior, the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall change our vile body, that it may be fashioned like unto his glorious body according to the working whereby he is able eve the righteous shine forth as the sun in the King dom of their Father. Then shall be seen that perfection in Christ, for which Christ bath appre hended us : then, and not till then ; then in Heav-

which the text sets before us, with the means of its attainment, in telling us that we are made nertakers of Christ, if we hold fast the beginning o our confidence steadfast unto the end. If we let that confidence go, if we fall from it, it will le us go, it will prove itself to have been presump tuous, and a delusion, not working in us the virtue of patience and endurance unto the end.

if any man draw back, it proves that he never really begun to press forward, never begun to be made a partaker of Christ. That partakership and possession in Christ will be proved genuine and absolute, only in the first resurrection, in those who appear with Christ in that glory. That is the redemption of the purchased possession unto the praise of his glory. All before that is but the earnest of our inheritance. The mere earnest in this world may be simulated, counterfeited. imagined; but the reality, completed in heaven never can be a mistake or a delusion. There may be a falling back in this world, there never never can be there. There may be a casting away of our confidence in this world, in which case there can be no recompense of reward. For if any man draw back, God saith, my soul hath no pleasure in him. But we are not of them that draw back unto perdition, but of them that believe, to the saving of the soul. For we are made partakers of Christ, if we hold fast the beginning of our confidence steadfast unto the end.

Persevere therefore; renew this confidence day by day; let it not be relaxed, a day, an hour, a moment. Hold on, hold fast, press onward. The trial is short, the end is near, the triumph is eternal. Meantime, day by day, work out your own salvation with fear and trembling, for it is God that worketh in you, and your working is the proof, now, that he is working in you and for you; but if you should drop your confidence, and cease working, it would prove that God had not begun his work in you. For when he begins, it is to carry on his work unto perfection. There fore give dilligence to make your calling and election sure, for if ye do these things ye shall never fall. Maintain your confidence in God, and God maintains his hold upon you, and will never let you go, but will raise you up at the last day, a partaker of Christ, and of his glory, forever

But some of you are sorrowfully and almost despairingly conscious of having intermitted and relaxed your confidence already, so often and to so great a degree, that you have almost lost hope, and there seems no possibility of recovering your hold upon these promises. And now it is just this sad and gloomy case, to the consideration of which we return; and we aver that there is no ground of discouragement, but every assurance of salvation, if, forgetting the things that are behind. you will now east yourself, in self-despair, upon

Christ, and press onward, looking to him. Press onward in prayer, though out of gloom, and light will come. Let it be your determination to regain what you have lost, by beginning now this confidence in Christ, casting your soul on him in prayer, and then and thus laying hold ing the first opportunity of something done on on the first duty that presents itself for him, and the right side, and the repetition of that, will reworking onward. For a time you may have to trieve you.



First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

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all things serve thy sovereign will.

O death, where is thy sting? Where now,

Thy power my strength and fortress is,

My boasted victory, O grave? Who shall contend with God? or who

Can hurt whom God delights to save

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,

IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

and prompt. His essays are as good as a bat-

side, at the time of the elections. We have a

"In the Spring of 1853, one Thomas D'Arcy McGee delivered a lecture in the city of New

York, in which he recommended that "the Irish

should learn military tactics, in order to deliver

their adopted country from both internal, as

commenced among them, ostensibly for the pur-

the organization, were brought before this com-mittee, and they boldly acknowledged that there

communication with the secession leaders and

States, with numerous other agencies at work,

Their grand purpose being to get pos

that of the people of England.

ber, he remarks as follows:

and foreible way.

city, entitled The Alarm Bell:

WHOLE NO. 190.

have been wandering, to seek his lost sheep; and the beginning of our confidence steadfast unto when he finds you, he folds you to his bosom, though you know it not, and carries you home rejoicing. Christ sees the first faint turning of your heart to him, and loves it; hears the first low call of your soul upon him out of your distress, and answers it. It is he that has produced and he will not quench the smoking flax. It may seem to you nothing but smoke, but he sees he fire for he himself hath set it. Smoke on, towards him, and by and by you will burst forth into flame. Only persevere. You have this power of decision. Exercise it. Take the first thing, however small, in which to exercise yourself in obedience to him. Then take the next thing, still praying on, and you will get the vic-

It is never too late to return to God, and adopt his will as the ruling element in your character and life. It is never too late to mend. Only take the first remaining opportunity, and all your waste of character and probation may be re-

Apply, for illustration, and for your encourageent, the case of decision of character related by John Foster. "You may recollect," says he-"the nention of a young man who wasted, in two or bree years, a large patrimony in revels with a umber of worthless associates who called themelves his friends, and who, when his last means vere exhausted, treated him, of course, with negect or contempt. Reduced to absolute want, he ne day went out of the house with an intention o put an end to his life; but wandering a while almost unconsciously, he came to the brow of an states. Here he sat down, and remained fixed n thought, a number of hours, at the end of which e sprang from the ground with a vehement exilting emotion. He had formed his resolution : which was, that all these estates should be his again; he had formed his plan too, which he instantly began to execute. He walked hastily forward, determined to seize the very first opportunity, of however humble a kind, to gain any money, though it were ever so despicable a trifle. and resolved absolutely not to spend, if he could help it, a farthing of whatever he might obtain. The first thing that drew his aftention was a heap of coals shot out of carts on the payement before a house. He offered himself to shovel or wheel hem into the place where they were to be laid, nd was employed. He received a few pence for

ald advance his design, without regarding the oney enough to purchase, in order to sell again few cattle, of which he had taken pains to an erstand the value. He speedily but cautiously rned his first gains into second advantages, tained without a single deviation, his extreme rsimony: and thus advanced by degrees, into rger transactions, and incipient wealth. The al result was, that he more than recovered his st possessions, and died an inveterate miser, orth sixty thousand pounds."

If he died a miser, you will ask, was there an eal gain in the recovery of his posessions Was not this all that he really obtained, the su remacy, the despotism, the indomitable ferocity one selfish, ruling passion, swallowing up an ther, or sacrificing the freedom and life of all, or the sake of a perpetual dictatorship in one Would it not have been quite as well for him to have died penniless, broken down, a youthful wreck, the victim of his early dissipation and extravagance, as to have lived only for one of is passions to play dictator over all the rest and destroy his moral nature, for the acquisition

of sixty thousand pounds? Perhans it would. And I do not bring forward this illustration appland the habits of accumulating wealth the sagacity that devotes the whole energies of an immortal being to that : for, on the contray, it is a fearful warning of the danger there is such devotion to the mastery of riches; since whoever seeks riches as his supreme object. iches will become his god, his tyrant, and the ust of them his life's blood, the canker of his amortality, the cancer of his soul.

But I have presented it as a striking proof o what an indomitable will may accomplish, even out of despair, out of absolute ruin. And if the self-determining will in man, is so supreme for self-preservation and restoration out of a tempocary wreck of fortune, to raise it anew against all obstacles, to reconstruct that fortune, simply by the mastery of an intense ruling passion, only plunge into a deeper gulf of ruin the whole eing for eternity, how much more supreme for eternal restoration and salvation, when working a accordance with the will of God, when co-op erating with that gracious power of the Al

with him, of his own good will and pleasure. I have brought this as an instance, most en ouraging, of what decision of character can ac omplish, and of the way in which it may, and shall accomplish a victory over self, a victory for eternity, a regeneration and salvation for eternity, by the intensity of a master passion

Do you desire to retrieve your spiritual for unes? Take the first thing that offers, and do it for God. Are your affections shattered? Does the very power of disinterested affection, heavenward or earthward, seem gone, in you, so that you sometimes deem yourself twice dead.plucked up by the roots, and only floating on the current of temptation and circumstance, or lying as a submerged snag, only for some other life to be smitten through and wrecked, by your dead branches? Yet, where there is consciousness of ruin, there is also consciousness of will, and

helpfulness in God. Sit down on this ridge, overhanging the pos sessions that once were yours, and contemplate the beggary to which you have reduced yourself. But the power of decision as to the future is still yours, the will is yours, even out of the bosom of despair. And now, forgetting the past spring forward to the future, but do it by snatch-

work in the dark, but no matter for that. Work There is something still to be done for God, and the first thing done out of faith in him, out Christ sees the first beginning of return in your of a return of your heart to him, will save you. heart, and hails it, and comes to meet you in it, by its repetition, will renew your character, by as he goes forth into the wilderness, where you its repetition. For we are saved, if we hold fast

the end. The beginning of our confidence tolay, may be faint, may be trembling, but renewed o-morrow, it will be a little stronger, and the purpose towards God maintained, every day it vill grow stronger, and every day the material of your eternal character and fortune, will be accumulating.

And meanwhile that passion for accumula

ion, which marks and makes the miser, where he object is only the wealth of this world, will expand and clevate your whole being, will transigure and possess you beforehand, with some hing of the glory of your whole future inheriance. You will have no need to be anxious lest, while you are accumulating, your being should become the slave of your riches; for in this work, the blessedness of the habit is the power it gives to the passion, which is a pasion after God; and the more despotic it beomes by the habit of prayer and action toward lod, the more is your salvation secure, your noliness, your victory over sin and temptation,

and your rising more rapidly to God. The effect of the pursuit of wealth, as a ruling passion in this world, is touched as with a pencil of fire by divine inspiration, and the philosobhy of that pursuit, regardless of God, is given n one sentence, describing the worthlessness and hopelessness of the character given over to the passion of such acquisition. "An heart they have exercised with covetous practices." Now let the reverse of this rule be applied to your own character, or rather the rule applied, but in the reverse way, and it just describes the glory and minence that over-looked what were lately his blessedness of the children of God, and the way in which they came to possess the habits and character of children. An heart they have exercised with the practice of heavenly duty, with friend in him, who understands the case here, loving practices, with generous practices, with and pleads our cause incessantly, in his original sweet duties of love to God, and good will, and generosity, and tenderness to man, which are of still greater power to exercise and mould the heart into the likeness, and under the power of tice from a publication recently printed in this God, than covetous practices to mould the heart under the dominion of Satan. For God himself is working in and with these sweet and blessed

exercises of prayer, and faith, and duty. And it is the heart that is exercised, that is hus gradually disciplined, strengthened, weaned rom the world, lightened of its earthly burdens, winged with faith, and joy, and love, and bidden to fly with angels. It is not the heart, at first, that labor; and then, in pursuance of the saving produces these virtues, or these angel's wings part of his plan, requested some small gratuity of meat and drink, which was given him. He then heart plunging headlong under power of evil to offer; and went with indefatigable industry love, and duty, however faint, and even relucthrough a succession of servile employments in tant, at first, that must turn and exercise the tion of our Government to the fact; and our lifferent places of longer and shorter duration, heart back to its possessor and Saviour, just as Government caused a committee to be assembled ion, and then gradually the train rushes with speed in the other direction. For thus, in mer-

> The train never would stop, the action of the en- work here? The Austrian minister, in and insensible to danger, is racing at full speed owards a precipice, with no one to tend the in ambush behind the democratic party, with brakes, and no one to shut off the steam or stop the engine, but a madman increasing the fire, and the speed, an angel steps on board, shouts to the all controlled and guided by foreign potentates passengers, presses down the brakes, lets off the and designed to be used in the team, binds the madman, and stays the train rom ruin on the verge. Thus it is, that God's then remove protestantism. The details of their overeign grace arrests the sinner in his flight movements, will, of course, depend upon circumrom God and heaven, comes aboard of him, even while he is flying, and at length, after making him look with horror and wonder at the career him look with horror and wonder at the career ration of the States of the Union—not merelihe was running, gradually moves, disciplines, the Southern from the Northern, but the West exercises all his faculties the other way, puts a ew heart into him, by reversing the action of he old heart, sets in his will a decision towards God and heaven, and then makes every act of

faith and love, strengthen that decision. This element of decision, fired by intense feeling, is to be fed and maintained by prayer. It annot be in any other way, for the intensity is rom God, and God's Spirit alone supplies it in the soul, and the amount of his supply is accorling to the constancy of the soul in demanding it. The purpose faints without it, and is exposed to enemies andcross purposes, fears and fluctuations neutralizations and delays. But God animating you anew, day by day renewing your strength, you derive power from the very opposition of all the elements through which God carries you. The gales of the Spirit fill your sails, and drive on the structure of your character, through all opposing forces. It plows the ocean like a ship under a powerful breeze. You only have to lean your side against the billows, and they carry you on. Cross waves and currents, that without the heaenly inspiration, would shake, and distract you with fluctuations to and fro, can only part and let you through. Oh for this passion after God and heaven! You need nothing but this for happiness here, and it is the earnest of eterna victory and glory. My soul followeth hard after

Such is the manner in which righteous blessed character is formed and perfected, such the way in which God impels decision, and decision creates action, and action increases feel ing, and right feeling, obeyed, strengthens de cision, and decision renewed, on the right side becomes habit, and thus God makes his children meet for the inheritance of saints. The beginning of their confidence, held steadfast unto the figuring and refining power, always working the soul into a greater freedom from sin, and a great er preparation, like a plate prepared by the pro esses of the photographic artist, for the moment when it is to see God.

The Conquest through Grace.

Eternal beam of light divine, Fountain of unexhausted love

With steadfast patience arm my breast With spotless love and lowly fear.

Thankful, I take the cup from thee; Prepared and mingled by thy skill Powerful the wounded soul to heal Be Thou. O Rock of Ages, nigh.

So shall each murm'ring thought be gon And grief, and fears, and care shall fly, As clouds before the midday sun. Speak to my warming passions,—Peace; Say to my trembling heart,—Be still;

and imperialize the government; and they are

they will reconstruct the government; in which case, the principles of republicanism protestant ism and civil liberty, will be ignored: and then when thus centralized, and made one giganti machine, with an army of half a million of men they will hurl it against England. For this purpose, the affiliated societies of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," and the butterwestern States, are designed to be used, while the Irish military organization already referred to, known among themselves as the Fenian Brotherhood, in connection with the Emmet Monument Association, will operate upon New England, New York, less through the Western tates - more in the armies of the Union, It bly, to be told that the greater number of thes Fenians are in the Army of the Potomac, not for

the administration, and, in the meantime, making soldiers of themselves, that they may be better prepared to fight England. The Boston Pilot The recent riot in New York city, is the beinnings of the fruit of that spirit, which the Boston Pilot and Freeman's Journal, have la bored for the last twenty years to awaken and strengthen in the Irish heart, with express ref erence to preparing the way for these events and is part of the general programme; as proo of which, we cite the speech of the editor of the Freeman's Journal, a few weeks previous to the arm in squads of ten and fifteen, and be prepared er, is to obtain auxiliaries to the central organi zation of the Fenians, from other classes of the the recent outbursts, was merely to feel of this portion of the population, and see how far they yould go toward resisting the government, and bow far they could be controlled by their ers, and also to let them know where their friend ful, and had promised to be successful, then the rank and file of the Fenians would have devel ped themselves, and there would have been

and in Canada! but at present they keep quiet. We give these articles for what they are worth and ask our readers to peruse, in connection, the articles from the pen of General. Thompson

cultaneous explosion throughout the North

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

BY LT.-GEN. T. PERRONET THOMPSON. rising on the western side of the Atlantic, con-sisting of Irishmen, who assert they are as much justified in maintaining that Ireland has the same right to "secede," which she had to join as lords and members of parliament, in maintaining the like, in the case of the Southern States. There is not a creature possessed of reasoning powers, who will deny the position. The only

Steam Rams upon the strength of it.

This matter must be looked into a little. must be looked into by plain men, who go to market, it may be with a basket, and bring back er had the slightest idea of setting up for Doc-

well paid for settling.

When, then, men agree to combine and form a united government, is there, ever was there or ever will be, such a thing as an understand ing that they are to take their own plank out of the vessel, whenever it may please them? The whole world never dreamed of anything so irrational; that is, it never dreamed of it before It is the right of secession and rebellion, as hand, for there are no limits to what men wil sumed and intended on both sides. Our corresset up when the compact is past. As well might all married people maintain, that because there was free-will before entering into the contract pondent in England, with his accustomed point and vigor, searches and presents the matter. Of there was free-will afterwards. The fact of en all writers to seize and understand the realities

tering into the contract, produces reasons whit should not be altered afterwards. of this great conflict, to expose the shams, and reveal the just issues, General Perronet Thomp-It would be curious to see how men in the position of statesmen would look, if pressed son is the most watchful, far-seeing, accurate with the parallel these vigorous Irishmen have supplied. You do not admit the right of secen tery of artillery for our suse, making it one with sion at pleasure. It would be wonderful if you did: but why did you give so much vantage ground to anybody, who should ply you with your own doings in support? Why, when applied to, on the subject of building Steam Rams, did you give an answer leading to no reasonable With his communications to us of 3rd Novem-"The case of the Fenian Brothers, appears to be one which should be pressed home on the conclusion but that you did not mean to stir, till British Government. Do you admit that the moyou could not help it? If America, Russia, ment the Brothers are strong enough to show Rams, to try conclusions with your fleet in Dubthe Fenian flag in Irish waters, America shall lin Bay, is it the sort of answer you would expect to be given to remonstrants? You see how this was only for convenience. declare them to be belligerents, and admit them it is. You have got an Irish secession in action to an equality of rights, accordingly? If you do not, will you point out wherein the cases differ?" already. Why did lords and gentlemen go the

If Gen. Thompson had been returned to Par-All this shows how far the time is past, who men in the industrious walks of life were justiliament, or continued there, (and no man was fied in saying, "My betters are paid for doing my politics, and I shall and attend to my busi-ness, as my fathers did." You are right to attend to to your business; but you must find better fitted and faithful in the cause of freedom,) he would have pushed this argumentum ad hominem with great effect. But his services had been all to the commercial interests, and out that you have got a new business, or at all they with few exceptions, were on the slavery events, one to an extent your fathers had not,and that is, to take care of yourself. The world is all one great example, of what it is to be ta-ken care of by other people; the best cared for people in the world, by all accounts, are the laves in the Southern States. Not that you are to do it all yourself, or with your own hands In regard to this Fenian Brotherhood, our but when it is felt that you know right from wrong, a wonderful clearing will take place in readers may be interested with the following noadgment of your statesmen and politicians,

on the subjects which concern you. For instance, if the component parts of the British public were believed to be impressed nerally with the truth of the homely proverb, hat what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, would men of mark and title be found urging an assemblage of Englishmen to shout for the right of "secession," when it was clear there was nothing to do, but put your finger on the In compliance with this suggestion, the following winter, an officer was engaged in giving men ready to maintain the same to your hurt, military instruction to our foreign citizens; and, the moment the opportunity should be given. immediately in connection, an organization was Everybody has somebody who would beart plunging heading under power of evil and tried ooked out for the next thing that might chance practices and habits; and it is acts of faith, and preparing in this country, against a friendly power of the British process was not carried out, would be to be found shouting for pocket-pick-ing, every man in every climate but his own. ood will have its agents in

It is probable, before long, the Fenian brotherports them. It would be painful if it had to tire "in disgust," like its prototype.

PROGRESS OF THE FENIAN BROTHERS IN

If, in a portion of the country where, from his orical facts, there exists greater elements for isunion than in any other, -more present causes ation of all good men to soften, to remove, and to heal,—if, in short, in Ireland, had been found nen who, with or without sufficient provocation, etermined to transfer their allegiance to anoth occasional manipulations of republican leaders, ming back in arms to effect a separation from e established government, of the nature which I governments, as long as they are able, agree in calling treason,—if Irishmen had done this as some of them have done, it is probable the most session of England and the United States, and ooked forward with much hope, to finding lords and gentlemen in England to assume their colors and take up their cause. But the next best thing, and what it would be entirely within the cope of human genius to aim at, would be side-wind plea, where lords and gentlemen should ight the same battle under different names, and lo effective service in the end, while intending for the purpose of weakening the elements of opposition: and then, if they should succeed

intiquarian lore. The regenerators of Ireland, proclaim, before their appearance on her shores, rate. They are for freedom of returning to the leptarchy, whenever anybody thinks it worth while to take the trouble, for his particular portion. And they look out for a case, where somebody shall be induced by totally foreign reasons, to

Not that they demand an immediate contin-They will be content if anybody will take up the ight of division for any of the worst of causes and get any tangible portion of the British peo-ple to shout for it, and the press to support. If their allies will find the noise, themselves will find the application. They are not anxious to embarrass the operation by untimely questions. with a government, deficient enough in sharpness, not to see that one thing led to the other, by the shortest imaginable connection; and when it dallied with what it must have desired to op pose, if it had known what was to come after, i only did what foolish people always do, when they play at pitch-and-toss with their enemies. Let us look into the parallels presented by the

a compact of Union is entered into, there is reserved the right of separation at pleasure, and of amouncing it by piacy, on the fortresses and vessels of the general government, by way of auticipation. And noblemen and gentlemen stand forward to call upon their countrymen, by all that is pathetic, chivalrous, or of good report, and worthy the acceptance of all good men and true. They do not maintain the propriety of an Irish force seizing on Dublin or Waterloo, by way of announcement of their discontent with the continuance of the Union. But they pounce pened, and they do all that lungs and eloquence can do to support. Of course, the Irish who are stirring in America, know how to take up the cue and follow it out. They may be right or not, but they cry, "Here is Lord so-and-so, and uite right in attacking Fort Sumter, because the elections had gone against their man for President; and they will do their utmost to help. Of course they will not be so unreasonable as not o help us when our turn comes. We have not attacked any Fort Sumter yet, because we have the comfort we have received in our proceed ings. It was a great thing to know there was ready-made force in England, all lively shouting ture of jest, that there have been savage times

on behalf of what is virtually our cause, and whom, whatever they may do hereafter, we must thank for what they have done for us already." It cannot be denied, without the smallest tinewhen the hasty politics thus evinced in England when the hasty pointies thus evinced in Eugiana, would have endangered the ultimate liability to pains and penalties of various kinds, differing more in dignity than in substantial suffering. Though those times have passed away, there is still left a general feeling, that the disruption of national unions, and most of all for point-blank felonious consequences, deep and grave, though not expressed in the sanguinary manner of an-

these, however contrary to any wishes of the er had the slightest idea of setting up for Doctors of Civil Law, or writing Roman Capitals after their names. These are strange times; we

are all of us obliged to be everything. There is no going to bed in the simple capacity to which we were born, without being roused by some grave question, we thought our betters had been America.

Sense among the well-disposed in all quarters, of the policy of setting about the process before it is embittered by the sight of what is passing in America. Yours sincerely, T. Perronet Thompson.

Elliot Vale, Blackheath, London, S. E., 12 Nov.

For the Principia. STATE RIGHTS.

The so-called state rights, are certain rights which some people believe the states composing the Union to possess. They are two-the right of secession, and the right of enslavement. Those who maintain the right of secession, assert that any state may at will withdraw from the Union. and the General Government can exercise no restraining power.

This belief is held on the supposition that the Union is a confederation of sovereign states, and gue. The sovereign states delegated certain powers to the Federal Government, and therefore they have a right to resume these powers at pleasure. But this is not true.

The Constitution itself in its preamble says that it was ordained by the people. It is true that it

this was only for convenience. The Supreme Court has frequently made this decision. I will quote one of them.

"The Constitution of the United States was orfained and established, not by the United States in their sovereign capacities, but emphatically, as the preamble of the Constitution declares by 'the people of the United States." Then, if the states were not parties to the federal compact, they cannot dissolve it. This has been proven so often that further argument is unnecessary.

The right of enslavement is the right of a state to enslave a portion of its inhabitants.

An example of this was presented by Arkansas few years since. Every free colored person was ordered to leave the state, and if they failed to do this, the penalty was enslavement. The right to present either of these alternatives, in-

volves the right to enforce either. In fact, many, being unable to get away, were old into slavery. This action could be legal on ly by the Constitution stating in express words that a state may enslave a portion of its free inhabitants. But nothing of the kind is there. However, this principle is in the Constitution: "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, except by due process of law." By "due process of cede, as everybody has somebody who cept by due process of law." By "due process of would pick his pocket. The interest of all law" is meant the legal process by which a crimonest men, is to keep down the general mischief | inal is arrested, charged with a crime, and tried in their case. They were not even charged with any crime, except that of being as God made

The Constitution says that "the United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government." A government is of a republican form, when it receives its authority from all the people, and protects all the people. Therefore if every state is required to have a form of government in which the rights of all to life, liberty and property are respected, then no state can pass laws infringing these rights Or in other words, there is no state right of enslavement. The fact is, were this "state right" exercised, as it might be, for all there is in the principle to the contrary, it would be totally subversive of all human liberty, as well as of the Constitu-

If a state were to exercise this power, and the majority enslave the minority, then might the minority become chattels personal, and have no

The majority of those remaining free would exercise the same power in regard to the remaining minority. This series of actions, namely, the enslaving of the few by the many, might be carried on until there would be but one freeman

left, and he the owner of all the rest. As there is no distinction made by the Consti tution in regard to color, white and black would be equally involved in this catastrophe. But is this sanctioned by the Constitution? Who dares to slander its framers, by saying, that under the specious pretext of preserving liberty, they on tailed upon us a Constitution utterly destructive

to all liberty? Why sacrifice so much wealth and so many lives in the preservation of the Constitution, if it yields us no protection? If this "state right" is guaranteed by the Constitution, then indeed is it an agreement with hell, and a covenant with death. Then truly, is American liberty an empty boast. But why take so much trouble to prove what all believe already, some will say. Or perhaps some believe it is not a practical question. This is a great mistake. Being practical is wha makes it important at present. The Presiden has declared the slaves in certain states free. If he had authority to make the proclamation, those thereby free, are as free as if they had never been slaves.

Some of the revolted states will probably wisl soon to return into the Union, and that with the relation of master and slave unchanged. If the mancipation of the slaves was legal this cannot be done, without the exercise of the suppose state right of enslavement. But does the Consti tution authorize the making of such a proclama

The questions are the same in character. We have a right to live, therefore we have a right to make use of the means of life. The government has a right to exist, therefore it has a right to make use of means to defend its existence. War is one of these means. And whatever is in accordance with the rules of civilized warfare, our government may do. Emancipation of slaves is in accordance with these rules, therefore the President had a right to make the proclamation. Then they are legally free. And of course their enslavement would be illegal.

And what is worse, it would be such a me strous crime as has seldom been committed by nation. After having oppressed them, finding that our own liberties were in danger, we called on them for aid, and as a motive offered them

To disappoint them now, after having reaped the benefit of the promise would be so mean, cruel and ungrateful an act that it has no parallel in

Still, there is a case in Jewish history, which ears some likeness to it.

The Jews had been commanded to let the ervants go, and for a short time they ceased to oppress them. Soon however they re-enslayed

This act called forth the following severe denunciation. "Therefore thus saith the Lord; ye have not hearkened unto me in proclaiming lib. and two at Cooxan Island, which is north-east

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The pressing calls for the PRINCIPIA from the army cannot be met, without large additions to the Contingent Fund. If we had ten thousand dollars at our command, we could use every cent of it to the perfect satisfaction of the donors. Our brave boys who are in a death-grapple with the enemy, have had enough of the miserable trash sent to them by the cartload, from the copperhead presses, and when their orders lay, week after week, unfilled, for want of means, we feel that there are thousands, who, if they knew it, would cheerfully give the money to furnish them with the PRINCIPIA. Send in your orders to the

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erty, every one to his brother, and every man to his neighbor; behold I proclaim a liberty for you saith the Lord, to the sword to the pestilence and to the famine; and I will make you to be removed into all the kingdoms of the earth."

If such was the penalty of their crime, what shall be our punishment?

But it is to be hoped the sense of justice and the prudence of the American people, and above all the overruling hand of God will prevent us from committing such a crime, and thereby save us from the penalty.

DANIEL T. JONES, Liber College.

A SOLDIER'S TESTIMONY.

Soldier's guards over slaves, not allowed to converse with them .- Arrest of a soldier for reading them the President's Proclamation .- No subduing the rebellion, by pro-slavery officers .- Opinion of Custom House officers in New Orleans.

We have seen and conversed with the writer of the following, and have full confidence in his

RICHMOND, Me., Nov. 12th, 1863. EDITOR PRINCIPIA: Having served in the volunteer service nearly

two years, in the Department of the Gulf, 19th Army Corps, (13th Me. Vol.), I thought I would send you a few thoughts and incidents, for publication in your valuable paper. We landed on Ship Island, about March 20th, 1862, and remained there, until about the 9th of July following, when a part of us were ordered to Fort St. Philip. Two companies were left at Ship Island, one company at Fort Pike, and one at Fort Maon. I found them, for the most part, both offieers and men, most intensely pro-slavery. I gave them my views, so far as I had intercourse with them, and they were very much offended.

We had quite exciting times, for upwards of

eight months, while we were at Fort St. Philip. I was detailed, with about twenty others, to go up the river, some 40 miles, on a government plantation, as guards, where we were under com mand of Lieut, Enoch Foster, of Company H Here I had some little trial of my faith. We were ordered, among other things, not to hold any conversation with the laborers on the plantations. I had several discussions with the Lieut. on the slavery question, and finally the overseer and Lieut. Foster came into our quarters one day, and commenced on me in good earnest. I turned to the overseer and said to him, "What we object to, is this: it is legislating man into a thing, and destroying his manhood, and rank ing him with goods and chattels, to all intents, constructions, and purposes, whatsoever. This is what we say is sin against God, and a crime against man." The overseer left immediately. and the Lieut, in a few minutes after. I was ar rested soon after, for reading the Provident's Pro clamation of Jan. 1st., 1863, to the colored people one Sunday, and talking with them, and giving the overseer some advice. I was punished, by Lieut. E. Foster, by being obliged to wear a bar rel, and march under guard, for seven or eight hours, and finally, after being put under arrest several times for talking with the colored people,

was allowed to go down to the Fort. After remaining at the Fort, upwards of 13 months, we were ordered to the City of New Orleans, and from thence to Lakeport, five miles out of the city; one company, and the rest of the regiment, in different parts of the city. I had a chance to talk with the Custom-House officers, and they said "the great difficulty in the progress of the war, was the appointment of proslavery men as officers in the Federal army. They worked right against the interest of the Union men of the State of Louisiana, and said they thought if we had anti-slavery men for officers, the war would have ended a year ago." I told them I thought so too. Thus we have the strange anamoly of pro-slavery men fighting slaveholders. No wonder they do not fight any better than they do, as it is friends fighting friends. having little or no heart in the work before them

Strange it is that our Government cannot see the evil, and apply the remedy. I have tried to show the colored people their rights, and how to get them, advising them to enlist, and fight for Union and Liberty, and if our officers would not let them do that, not to enlist at any rate, for it was of no benefit to any of us, to fight for

I have not been idle, though we have not been in battle, yet my health has been poor for more than a year; so, on the 25th day of September last, my Captain gave me a discharge from the military service, approved by Major-General N P. Banks. Thus ended my career as a soldier, in Company E, 13th Regiment Maine Volunteers, The soldiers are continually inquiring when the war will end, but we cannot tell. It is likely to last, under the present policy, seven, or eight, or ten years, and perhaps longer. Alas! that our Government has no principle, only half a one, and hardly that. This is caused by a want of principle among the people. How strange it is, that Americans are offended by being told that they have a Free Constitution! ENOCH HOYT

The testimonials as to the industry, Intelligence and good character of the slaves, so far as they come under our authority and protection, are very remarkable. They need nothing to fit them for freedom but the gift of freedom at once, and employment for just wages. We have two letters lying before us from the South, and we present an extract from each of them. The first is dated a Newbern, North Carolina.

"All the contrabands in the whole region make this their place of rendezvous, and we have a most motley set. I have taken much pains to converse with them, and am happily disappointed to find them, almost without exception, intelligent, shrewd, and honest, far above what I would have supposed possible for people in their circumstances. They are the most moral and honest people I ever saw. I would trust their word quicker

than that of one half the soldiers." The above is from Newbern, North Carolina, from an officer in the 45th Regiment from Massa

The following is from a graduate of Williams College, filling the appointment of superintendent of plantations at Cooran and Ladies Island, South

"Ladies Island is the one just east of Beaufort across the creek. We pass from the ferry north, then east across the island to Ashdale. I have two plantations on Ladies Island further north-

INDUSTRY AND INTELLIGENCE OF

this place, across the creek. Thither I go, at least this place, across the creek. Thither I go, at least twice a week, to look after the many interests involved in two hundred people, and about a hundred acres of Cotton. The two placeson Ladies Island are smaller, and have no more than fifty people in all. The black freemen attend to details and see that cattle tools, the crops we are tails, and see that cattle, tools, the crops, &c., are cared for. Some of them are remarkably intelligent and efficient, and wholly trustworthy. My brief experience here has greatly exalted my ideas of the negro, and convinced me, beyond a peradventure, of his ability to take care of himself. He takes hold of the idea of freedom and self dependence menderfully and is really not a which pendence, wonderfully, and is really not a whit lazier than the white man. All is, he is human; he likes to see his interest in work. These peopl are not repulsive; it is no martyrdom to live here as some people suppose; the traditional horror which at the North all really feel in associating with black people, has in my own case utterly vanished away. The people are very eager to learn, and are impatient at the loss of a single They make good progress, old and young to day I heard one of my foremen, Cataline, out eight or ten verses of the first chapter of John.

All that is needed to crush the rebellion, and secure the divine blessing, in victory, peace, and union, is that we be JUST to these people, that we give to the four millions of slaves the rights that belong to them.

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1863

ISSUE OF NEW STOCK. In pursuance of a vote of the Stockolders of

the PRINCIPIA ASSOCIATION, at their adjournment

of Annual Meeting, at their office, 104 William

Street, July 1, 1863, authorizing the Trustees to Notice is hereby given that Subscription Books are now open at the office of the Principia Association, 104 William Street New York, for subscription to the New Issue of Stock, namely, One Hundred and Twenty Shares

of seven per cent. Old Stockholders are hereby notified that an op portunity is now afforded them to increase their stock, by subscribing, as above. Subscriptions from

of Fifty dollars each, bearing interest at the rate

new Stockholders are also invited. Persons at a distance, desirous of investing this stock, can authorize the Treasurer, J. W. Al den, to subscribe for the amount they may desire.

GEO. B. CHEEVER, WHAIAM GOODELL, J. W. ALDEN, EDWARD GILBERT.

MR. BEECHER'S REPRESENTATION

Of our cause and Constitution abroad It is a great disaster that our cause must b represented in England at this juncture by opin ions that manufacture arguments for the rebel lion. If the Constitution were such as Mr. Beecher has informed the people of England, then ought to be disobeyed, and the first duty of the nation would be to destroy it. The first work of the government under God, and as ordained of him, should have been to abolish that instrument. and to offer another to the nation.

In this thing those who always declared the Constitution to be a covenant with hell, were consistent with their own opinions in advising the people that their only duty was to secede from that covenant. Mr. Beecher informed the people of England that the reason why we forebore was, that we meant to abide by it; with the intent and belief, however, that in the course of the plea. But the whole thing is a chimera. ages we should outgrow and transfigure it by our own piety, should change this shirt of Nessus into a garment of health and glory. On some such principle as that imagined of Satan—these fires vill lose their corrosive sublimate, and become a purifying, life conveying, beatifying air.

Beyond question, it is these doctrines, this pro ton pseudos, this first lie of slavery being guaranteed in our Constitution, and the pretended obligation upon us to preserve slavery in order that we might abide by the Constitution, that have caused our nation to persist in telerating and maintaining slavery, and the supremacy of the slave oligarchy. It is the holding and maintain ing of these doctrines that have produced the rebellion and war. Except for such teachings, except the people had been drenched with this false hood, they would not have endured slavery. Under the true interpretation of the Constitution the country would have thrown off and expelled this iniquity, long since. The only apology ever attempted by multitudes for tolerating and de fending it, would have been taken away from

The South themselves, if the North had taught and maintained the freedom of the Constitution would have been compelled to give way, long ago, peacefully, and would have submitted to the acknowledged supremacy of the Constitution, as a law only of freedom. If our government, our Statemen, and our religious teachers, had thrown themselves and the country on the law of God, justice, and the indisputable ruling article and obligation of constitution and government, that NO PERSON shall be deprived of liberty but by due process of law, the South would have accepted with the life lease of its first victims.

And the conviction of this is probably the rea son for the anger exhibited, otherwise so inexpli cable, by the apologists for slavery on the ground that the Constitution guaranteed it, when they see it demonstrated that the Constitution not only does not guarantee slavery, but absolutely forbids it. This is the reason why they are so incensed on being told that the assertion that the Constitution guarantees slavery is a falsehood. It makes the violation of God's law in order to support the Constitution perfectly needless. It takes away all our pretended justification, and makes the crime and shame imcomparably greater of having sus tained this iniquity, when our own Constitution as well as God's law, was against it. It makes all our dough-facedness a superfluity of naughtiness.

Precisely the same argument and the same apology were presented to the English people by our eloquent friend George Thompson, at a public meeting not long since. "They must always remember" he told them, "in discussing American politics, that an American was a citizen as well as a man. As a man, he might share the feelings of most Englishmen with regard to the negro, and desire his freedom; but as a citizen, his action was necessarily limited by the provi sions of the Constitution of 1788, which he had taken an oath to defend. That Constitution provides that slavery should exist in certain States. and therefore he could not, without violating his oath, take measures for the accomplishment of the immediate and forcible emancipation of the slaves in the loyal States."

What Mr. Thompson avers of the political, Mr. Reecher has affirmed of the religious obligation; extending it to the government and people, and binding them to be faithful to slavery, as the obforbidding slavery. English citizenship requires that, but American citizenship prevents it. An American, being a citizen, cannot be a man, for

n regard to slavery, remember that an American was a citizen as well as a christian. As a christian he might share the feelings of most Englishmen and desire the freedom of the negro; but as an American he was forbidden, in this respect the right of being a christian. He was a citizen before he was a christian, and was under previous oath to sustain slavery as a Constitutional Institution, before he came under the requirement of God's law to break it up, and therefore, Christianity, which in England might seem to require men to obey God, in America forbade them. Enginterfere against slavery where it was; but American christians were bound not to interfere against it, but to secure its right to the slaveholders; and this constituted, in America, a result and proof of the purest christian faith, though English be right opposite.

In polities this is bad enough, but to advance uch a scheme in religion, is far worse.

In each case, this monstrous structure is built upon imagination and assumption without fact nay, upon falsehood in the place of fact.

There is no such thing in existence, and never was, as such an oath, compact or obligation. Mr. Lincoln never saw it, never read it, never asumed it, never swore by it. No State ever contrived or promulgated it, no American citizen, no American Congress or Constitution, ever heard contained, or acknowledged it. It is absolutely chimera, a political fiction.

There is no provision in the constitution that lavery should exist in certain States, no more than there is in the English constitution that murder and felony should exist in certain coun-

vance the same doctrines, on the wings of his that if anything should seem to be immoral to the eye of conscience in such morality, it was sufficient answer to make, that it was American morality, possessing a colossal majesty and glory superior to such trivial obligations as those imposed v the conscience of the mere moralist.

The compact of which Mr. Beecher and Mr. Thompson and Mr. Garrison have spoken with so much confidence to the people of England, not only does not exist, is nowhere to be found, either in the Constitution or out of it, but there is no such law establishing slavery, even in the State Constitution themselves. There is no such compact

We have supposed and pretended a thing which does not exist, either at the South or North; we have manufactured a claim for slavery which is a stupendous forgery, and are now palming off those bills to pay our own debts with, or rather to justify ourselves for not paying what we owe to God and humanity, by pretending to have owed the whole property to slaveholders.

We were under obligation to have interfered against slavery, and released the slaves from the outset, from the first moment of the existence of our Constitution, they being our own citizens, born on American soil, under a Constitution which declares that NO PERSON SHALL BE DE-PRIVED OF LIBERTY BUT BY DUE PROCESS OF LAW.

But Mr. Beecher pleads a previous obligation o the slaveholders and slave states, to secure them in holding and keeping their slaves, a previous obligation not to interfere against slavery did not exist. Our national faithfulness to that of peace, as an obligation of justice; we would obligation Mr. Beecher praises as a virtue of fill have forbidden it, we would have interfered to delity to our engagements, born of liberty and christian faith, and the people of England accept

We were bound under God's command and our own Constitution to protect all the subjects of our government from injury and oppression, to deliver them wherever they are held as slaves, and not where they are not! We were never bound to stand aloof and say, We cannot interfere to keep you from being slaves where you are slaves already; but with a noble firmness we have resolved that you shall not be slaves where you are not, if you ever get to that point; you shall not be slaves where there is freedom; meantime, we agree that your masters shall still keep you slaves where you are, and we are confident that we shall at length in this way suffocate and destroy slavery, generally and particularly.

Contemplate the reality of this logic. Nothing can exceed its baseness, but the folly, the mpiety, of baptising it as the offspring of Christian morality. What a position do we occupy! Averring that we intend that where there is no slavery new, there shall be none; and we render this sure, by providing that where there is slavery now, there it shall remain and be protected. This is our first obligation to the country and to God, and in this way we prove our hatred of slavery and our love to the slaves, by abiding faithful to our compact with the slaveholders. We cannot and will not interfere with slavery where it is, but will help the slaveholders to keep their

slaves still in slavery, where they exist as slaves. This is the logic of our boasted virtue of forbearance from intermeddling with "an evil which we hate," and our national fidelity to that engagement, on the ground of which Mr. Beecher avers that we were forbidden to emancipate the slaves. Fidelity to what? To slavery where it was, and these truths, and slavery would have expired to the slaveholders where they were, agreeing to sacrifice for their sakes the freedom of four millions of our citizens!

But an Englishman might have asked, Are not these people, this nation, who boast themselves of this fidelity, Christians? and does not Christianity require an interference against this cruelty, and the putting an end to this crime, by setting the victims of it free? Oh certainly! God requires this. His word distinctly commands it. But this government and people were under a previous obligation to injustice and to Satan, under bonds to slavery and the slaveholders, and that compact must first be fulfilled, and fidelity to that was the grandest fruit of liberty and of a pure christian faith, inasmuch as, in order to maintain that fidelity, they had to disobey a God that they loved supremely, and to sanction and maintain an evil which they hated with all their heart. There is no record in all history of a grander and more faithful sacrifice of justice, and the claims of God, to injustice and the claims of Satan.

Yes, truly, the Americans are Christians ; but hen we must remember, according to Mr. Choato's ethics, that they are Americans; and American Christianity involves this peculiar obligation to slavery, and a national fidelity to it, as he child of the largest liberty and of the purest christian faith. American Christianity must always be regarded under this necessity of a present sacrifice of humanity, in order for the completest fulfilment of the obligations of piety.

REPUDIATION OF FOREIGN LIBELS On our Cause and Constitution.

The worst and most effective libels against u emanate from ourselves.

And it is difficult to measure the depth of de And it is difficult to measure the depth of deligation of a pure christian faith. An American, according to Mr. Thompson's argument, cannot be a man, as an Englishman can, with the highest mark and privilege of manhood, abhorring and forbidding slavery. English citizenship requires that, but American citizenship prevents it. An American, being a citizen, cannot be a man, for he is sworn to defend slavery. Englishmen must remember that, and excuse the want of manhood, and the grand national necessity of fidelity to that.

And it is difficult to measure the depth of degradation down which our national reputation has been plunged, by the cowardice of a party, professing to be the party of freedom, yet afraid of their own opinions, afraid of being suspected of meanights of the slaves, and taking care always to have it understood that they mean only freedom for the whites. That party began by pledging themselves and they mean only freedom for the whites. That personance of the higher local obligation of chattelesses, and reads an elaborate argument, fortified with much evidence to prove that the latter ought to work for him twelve months without receiving anything for it, will Be convinced, although A plead with the elaster ought to work for him twelve months without receiving anything for it, will Be convinced, although A plead with the prove that the latter ought to work for him twelve months without receiving anything for it, will Be convinced, although A plead with the slavers and they mean only freedom for the whites. That party began by pledging themselves and the remember that, and excuse the want of manhood, and the grand national necessity of fidelity to measure the depth of decidence of a party, professing to work for him twelve months without receiving anything for it, will Be convinced, although the proved to be stablished by proof, because the proof cannot possibly exist. Black cannot be proved to be a hundred, nor right to be wrong. The bare statement of the proposition is its refutation.

To this clas

must always, in discussing the claims of religion at any time, was to interfere with it, and prevent it. The concurrent voice of all mankind in its fa-

of slavery to those States in which it at present exaction, and oppression, which is at once the disexisted. Mr. Curry charged the opponents of grace, and scourge of American civilization. The slavery with the following sentiments, as if they were a crime; namely, the sentiments of "maintaining that property in man is a crime, that the lish christians might feel themselves bound to African is the equal of the white man, that he is a citizen of the United States, and that he is entitled to the privileges and immunities of other citizens." The New York Tribune forthwith proceeded to disavow these sentiments, as not entertained by the Republican party, except by Christianity, and the Christianity of a MAN, would some individual members of it, and to affirm

> "It has not been any purpose of compelling or party into existence. The Republican party a national party, having exclusively in view national objects, within the scope of the powers of the National Government; and nobody in the Republican ranks has ever yet suggested that e National Government has any authority to interfere with the institution of slavery, in th States in which it exists, any more than it has to interfere with the other local laws in reference o property, the domestic relations, and persona ights. It is not slavery in its bearings upon he African population, which has made that question the leading question," and so on.

There is no end to the multitude of such debasing declarations, such disavowals of our having any intention of justice or humanity towards the African race and the enslaved for their sakes. It raminds us of the repreaches of the Prophe against the Jewish nation, for a similar debasesplendid diction and magnificent sophistry. He ment, and for the shame of justifying a similar used to tell us that Compromise was the great policy. "Were they ashamed? Nay, they were virtue and wisdom of American nationality, and not ashamed. Thou hadst a whore's forehead, and couldst not blush. We were delivered to do all these abominations." It was boldly avowed as being just and right, because it was ex-

> pedient. And, up to this time, there has never been a single movement in behalf of freedom, based on principle. Even now, the idea of waging the war on principle, in behalf of the freedom of the slaves, is exploded as a libel against the government. And it is represented abroad, in our just tification, that we never had, and never ought to have had, any intention of interfering with slavery, except we had been compelled so to do: that we were forbidden, by a compact with the slaveholders, from which compact the law of God could not release us, and while that compact with the slaveholding Satan existed, the law f God commanding us to deliver the oppressed, and to execute the government for their protection, had no claims upon us, because the law of slavery and the rights of slaveholders had higher claim.

But what the law of God, and humanity, and ustice could not do, in that it was weak through our compact with the slaveholders, the law of war has done! War has given us a right to in terfere with slavery, which God and justice and humanity could not do. War has made a virtue of what, in peace, would have been a crime. W could do for ourselves what we could not do for others. The law of selfishness for ourselves, as a nation, has made justice to others quite poss ble. Otherwise we never would have admitted where it existed, but only to keep it out where it or practised the virtue of emancipation in a time

prevent it, and would have aided the slaveholder

to keep their slaves. And this faithfulness to the slaveholders, and this forbearance from depreciating or damaging their property in human flesh, this forbearance from interfering with their accured right to make merchandise of American citizens, to buy and sell the babes of millions born on our own soil, is represented to the world as an illustrious proof of our national fidelity, a virtue of self de nial, denial of conscience, denial of justice and God's law, a virtue growing out of our own long habits and enlarged views of freedom, a virtue (to crown all) the child and fruit of the purest Christian faith and doctrine!

Now we wish to put on record, in contrawith this Northern doughfacedness, and derelie tion of principle, and base admission of the right of property in man, and pretence of a constitu tional compact to support that right, the follow ng manly and noble rebuke of such basenes nd sophistry, coming from the heart of a slaveholding State. It shows how far beyond the Northern party of freedom for the whites, the Southern freedom party are and will be, in point of principle, and in behalf of liberty, as a right belonging to all, and which no government and to people can justly, for a moment, withhold, enter into any obligation to withhold from my, or bring the country or the government under any obligation even to tolerate such withholding; since the existence an permission of slavery is contrary to all just law numan and divine, and contrary to the very na ture of government, and cannot be justified by any possible reasons of policy or pretences of ompact or pledge.

We ask the attention of our friends abroad who have been imposed upon, by the pretence of our Constitution being a guarantee for slavery which we were bound to fulfill, and so were justified in tolerating slavery-we ask their attention to this declaration of the nature of our own Constitution, and of the impossility of any constitutional sanction of property in man, and of the iniquity of any attempt to justify the protection of slavery on our part. This admirable ar ticle is from the Nashville Union, in Tennessee and coming from a slaveholding State, it is the most effective repudiation we can send abroad until we make emancipation the universal law of the land, on grounds of justice and constitutional right)-of the attempted justification of our course in hitherto tolerating slavery. The article is entitled,

Let us Be Just It is the object of a good government to secure o every man within its limits the wages of his

labor, and protect him in their enjoyment. This high obligation is universal, and is as binding upon a government as personal honesty is upon an individual. It is not modified or diminished by the stature, complexion, wealth, social rank, lin-eage, race, talent, or political privileges of the citizen. The duty of the government is to see that no human being is defrauded or imposed upon. Therefore, in the very nature of things, there can be no law, precedent, or decision, which can authorize one man to own another, and live upon the fruits of his labor, without paying him for it, and against his will. It is an outrage upon common sense, and our natural ideas of right and wrong, to argue that it is right to hold slaves, or that the government should protect or tolerate slavery. The rights of all property are sacred, and should be protected by the government, but the right which men have to themselves, to the possession of their own souls and bodies, is im-measurably more sacred and valuable than rights to the possession of brute beasts, of lands and houses, and should be guarded with more vigi-lance and industry than all others. All men feel

at any time, was to interfere with it, and prevent it, and deliver its victims, where it existed, and where they were held in bondage; citizens of the United States, yet made slaves, under pretended authority of the United States.

But the party of freedom, so called, began-its career by declaring its sole object, in regard to slavery, to be just this, namely, the restriction slavery, to be just this, namely, the restriction case are all arrayed against a system of force, expection and conversion which is at once the discovery of the concurrent voice of all mankind in its factorise.

The concurrent voice of all mankind in its factorise in the creation to the present day, would still be met by an emphatic No! in the mouth of every man whom it might be proposed to reduce to slavery. Yet politicians quote State laws and national laws, and decisions of the various courts of the concurrent voice of all mankind in its factorise in the creation to the present day, would still be met by an emphatic No! in the mouth of every man whom it might be proposed to reduce to slavery. Yet politicians quote State laws and national laws, and decisions of the various courts of the concurrent voice of all mankind in its factorise in the proposed to reduce to slavery. Yet politicians quote State laws and national laws, and decisions of the various courts of the concurrent voice of all mankind in its factorise in the proposed to reduce to slavery. Yet politicians quote State laws and national laws, and decisions of the various courts of the concurrent voice of all mankind in its factorise in the proposed to reduce to slavery. Yet politicians quote State laws and national laws, and decisions of the various courts of the concurrent voice of all mankind in its factorise in the proposed to reduce to slavery. Yet politicians quote State laws and national laws, and decisions of the various courts of the country to prove that slavery should be protected, when the golden rule and conscience and our innate sense of justice applied to our own. of this stupendous wrong to be protected and sustained by law, the more flagrant does its enormity appear. In vain do we fortify it by acts of Con-gress, and legislative resolutions, and Presidential ssages, and compromises, and State codes; for me touch of the Ithureal spear of truth cause the entrenchment to crumble into dust.

What then is the great duty of the government at the present hour, when we stand as it were on trial in the grand court of nations, with the people of all christendom gazing intently upon us, and closely scanning every movement we and every position we assume. Shall we still bear the iniquity of slavery, or shall we wash our inducing the Slave States of this Union to make those sentiments the basis of their internal and that human freedom is a national principal with domestic policy, that has called the Republican us and that no slave can breathe within the dominions, and no human being. unconvicted of the violation of law, shall wear chains upon the soil of this Republic? Talk of law and precedent for human slavery! It is preposterous, it is monstrous, it is absurd. There can be no law, no precedent, which can justify the retention of any man or woman in bondage, who has not violated the rights of others. Let us be just. If freedom be right, and this be a free government, let us live up to our principles and be consistent. Let the ation declare that slavery shall no longer exist nore authority to establish slavery than to establish robbery, perjury, polygamy, or murder.

GEN. GILLMORE'S POLICY.

mation is not enforced.

About six months ago, as our readers will renember, Gen. Hunter, commander of the Federal forces in South Carolina, who had become obnoxemancipation proclamation which the President had promptly vetoed, was relieved of his command, and Gen. Gillmore appointed in his place, when we were promised that he would put us in possession of Charleston, in a few days. But the capture of the city is now apparently as far off as ever. But, says the N. Y. Evening Post :

"Gen. Gillmore has failed to capture Charles after six months of military operations, heralded by magnificent promises of success, he had distinguished himself in another manner. He has ntrived to make himself exceedingly unpopular with the officers of the colored troops, who share the dangers and more than share the burdens of the war. They were appointed with the understanding, on the part of the people certainly, and we believe, on the part of the government, that ey should make good trained soldiers of the colored men able to meet the rebels in the field on an equal footing of discipline and capacity. On arriving to take charge of their men these officers are told that the black soldiers are only to do fague duty, and that all military duty is to be performed by the white soldiers. The colored men are therefore kept constantly at work in the trenches, and no opportunity is allowed them for per-fecting themselves in military exercises and manœuvres. They are employed in digging—their exercises are with the spade and shovel; they are ated as menials rather than as soldiers.

This is not the purpose for which we enlist lored men. We do it to enlarge our army, to crease the number of our soldiers, to pre a more formidable front to the enemy, to spare somwhat of the bloodshed to which the white race exposed, and to elevate the character of the black race by admitting them to important duties

this rate, the colistment of colored men "At this rate, the colistment of colored men will add nothing to our military strength. At this rate, the white officers whom we send to command &c., but overseers, taskmasters, drivers. fact, the practices we are censuring would and we wonder not that their pride wounded by abuses of this sort. whom they command are not troops, but laborers.
"It may happen that we shall be hard pressed y the enemy in that quarter, and that the help f the colored troops will become necessary. It will then be found that they are undrilled and undisciplined -that we have a nonfinal force on foot to which we pay regular wages, and over which we appoint experienced officers, and which, although we hear that those of whom it is composed behave admirably, and form an excellent material for soldiery, is not to be depended on in an emer-

no attempt to make soldiers of them has been al-The Copperhead presses have been making cap ital out of the failure of the government to capture Charleston, also out of the alleged backwardness of the slaves of South Carolina to come into our lines and become soldiers -and the consequent failure of the President's Proclamation. All these failures are now seen to have grown out of the copperhead strategy of insulting and ill-treating the colored men, and not allowing them to become soldiers. "The help of colored soldiers' to drive the rebels out of Charleston has been " necessary" all along; but the policy of pacifying and pleasing the copperheads has forbidden it.

gency, for the simple reason that no pains have

een taken to make soldiers of them, and in fact,

IMMEDIATE AND ULTIMATE.

In the political scheme of Mr. Seward and President Lincoln, expediency is the only justifieation for immediate action, but moral principle must wait for an ultimate necessity.

The conquest and restoration of the territory broken from the United States must be immediate and there can be no peace without it. But the restoration of the slaves to freedom must not be immediate, but reserved for after consideration. In other words, territory and power are of greater importance than persons; territorial dominion a more immediate necessity than personal protection; revenues, forts, arsenals, of more value than citizens. Four millions of persons, citizens, must not be protected in their right to freedom, must not be immediately rescued from slavery : but four million square miles of territory must be taken possession of, at once. Mr. Seward says that we must have the immediate submission of the rebels and territory, and the immediate on ULTI-MATE freedom of four million bondmen. Let the scheme be pondered. President Lincoln is responsible for Mr. Seward.

The Dedication of the National Cemetry at Gettysburg, which took place on the 19th, was an occasion of deep and mournful interest. We regret that our limited space will not permit us to give a description of the sad ceremonies. Music, prayer, a lengthy and polished oration by Edward Everett, and a brief dedicatory address by President Lincoln, were the principal features of the occasion. The President and Secretary Seward, the Governors of several States, together with a large body of military. and a vast concourse of citizens from different parts of the country, were present. A monument is to be erected on the spot.

Women's Loyal National League Lectures -The Hon. Judge William D. Kelly, of Philadelphia, delivered an eloquent lecture on "The Duty of the Day," before the Women's Loyal League, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, on Friday evening of last week.

E. P. Whipple, Esq., of Boston, the next speaker of the course, lectured the following Monday evening (the 23d) in the same place : subject-'Joan of Arc." The next lecturer on the programme is G: W.

Curtis, whose name always draws a cultivated and intellectual andience. Negros Enlistments in Tennessee .-

etters from Tennessee say "that Major George L. Stearns is organizing a negro regiment at Gallatin, another at Columbia, one at Marfreesboro, and one at Clarksville. He musters one hundred and two men into each company, including four experienced cooks. In six weeks he raised one full regiment and six hundred men in another. LITERARY.

Toussaint L'Ouverture of Hayti.-Boston, James Redpath, publisher,-pp. 366. We have just received, and have not yet found opportunity to peruse, the above mentioned volume, which we should judge to be one of great interest. It is edited by James Redpath, and contains two distinct works,-a Biography, and an Autobiography. The Biography consists of the most valuable portions of a work first published in London, ten years since, as " The Life of Toussaint L'Ouverture, the Negro Patriot of Hayti: By the Rev. John R. Beard, D.D., Member of the Historico-Theological Society of Leipsic," etc. The Autobiography of Toussaint, first published by M. Saint Remy, was written at the Chateau de Joux, and is in the form of a letter to Napoleon Bonaparte. It has never before appeared in English. Notes and testimonials from Harriet Martineau, Wordsworth, J. G. Whittier. Wendel Phillips, and others, conclude the volume. An authentic portrait of Toussaint L'Ou-

rusal, before many weeks. The Atlantic for December, contains "The Man Without a Country," by Edward E. Hale, the Herald proceeds to say: "The Birds of Killingworth," a poem, by H. W. Longfellow; "Literary Life in Paris;" "The Great Air-Engine," by the author of Margaret Howth; "A Loyal Woman's No;" "Eugene Dela within its borders, and that States shall have no croix," by W. J. Stillman; "Sympathetic Lying; Something about Bridges," by H. T. Tucker man ; "Internal Structure and Progression of the Glacier," by Prof. Agassiz; "In an Attic," by Mrs. Paul Akers : "Longfellow." by G. W. Cur Why Charleston is not captured .- Why Colored tis; "Letter to a Peace Democrat," by Francis ops are not raised .- Why the President's procla- Wayland, Jr.; Reviews and Literary Notices.

verture, and a map of Colonial Hayti, embellish

the work. We hope to give our readers our

impressions of the book, from an attentive pe-

The thirtcenth volume of the Atlantic com mences with the number for January, 1864, "The Atlantic numbers among its contributors, some of the finest American writers. Its staff comious to the pro-slavery party on account of the prises the following names among its leading ontributors :"

James Russell Lowell, Henry W. Longfellow Louis Agassiz, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathan-iel Hawthorne, Charles Sumner, Robert Dale ren, George W. Curtis, C. C. Hazewell, T. W Higgiuson, Author of "Margaret Howth," Mrs. Ju-lia W. Howe, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, T. Buchan-an Read, Oliver W. Holmes, John G. Whittier, Gail Hamilton, E. P. Whipple, Bayard Taylor, Charles E. Norton, Francis Parkman, John G. Palfrey, George S. Hillard, Henry Giles, Walter Mitchell H. T. T. Taylorgen L. L. Mitchell, Henry T. Tuckerman, John Weis Francis Wayland, Jr., William Cullen Bryan Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Harriet Martineau, "Ik David A. Wasson, The Country Parson, e Terry, Harriet E. Prescott, Robert T. S Lowell, J. Trowbridge, Josiah P. Quincy, Prof. A D. White, Edward E. Hale, F. Sheldon.

The Publishers of the Atlantic promise a rich treat for the coming year. Among the features f peculiar interest, it is announced that

"Robert Browning will contribute several new Poems; Nathaniel Hawthorne will print his new Romance in the columns of the Allastic, com-mencing, probably, with the February number: Wadsworth Longfellow will publish i the Allantic, some Cantos of his translation of Dante's "Divina Commedia:" Mrs. Harriet Beech r Stowe begins, in the January number, a se ies of capital sketches, to be continued throug everal months with the title of "House as Papers, by Christopher Crowfield;" Trowbridge has written a new novel, which wi be commenced in the Atlantic, during the next volume; Prof. Louis Agassiz will continue his articles upon different branches of natural sci-

Madame Demorest's Mirror of Fash ions for Winter, is filled with the politics of the Beau Monde. Four full sized patterns, (a ak, sleeve, infant's bib, and boy's pants), ac ompany the large amount of informatio oncerning all sorts of wearables which the The costume worn b eriodical contains. ose practising the new "Parlor Gymnast is fully described. The necessities of Young America are not forgotten. We notice, also, a good article on "Evening Entertainments, or Itints to the Hostess." Mme. Demorest's views are marked with good sense and refinemen

AID FOR THE FREED PEOPLE. The undersigned, appointed a Committee to ac

That the Committee he charged with bscriptions to meet the wants of the negroes on the dississippi, whose sufferings we have just heard described, and that an effort be made by them for a imultaneous collection in our churches on the Sunday preceding the National Tuanksgiving; that the money aised be paid to the Treasurer of the National Freedman's Relief Association, to be distributed at their ligarithms.

cople of the South and South-west.

The need is pressing, and should be met at one each our lines, the able-bodied men enter the servi p: but the women, the children, and the infirm are it these unfortunates need clothing and shelter.
ithout these they will perish by hundreds, during he coming winter.

Besides the numbers, greatly, no doubt, to be in

eased, congregated at other points, there are between 40,000 and 50,000 who need immediate aid, on the banks of the Mississipi, between Helena and Natche which, had they remained, they must have They have come in, after weary marches with o roops, carrying what they could upon their backs. How little could a mother, with her babe in her arms and little ones clinging to her skirts, bring besides hese! Multitudes have nothing but the poor clothes n which they left their homes, and these are nearly

bundance to relieve these suffering fellow creatures Not only is our humanity appealed to, but our nation onor is at stake. Every pang of the suffering of the race. If we shall have taken the able-bodied to day what it desires. ght our battles, and have left all the rest to perish, heir blood will ery out against us, and our emancipa-ion measure, which should be our glory, will be our nfamy. Besides, the suffering of these people within s may and will be used as an argument by the rebels to induce the blacks to win liberty by fighting

repeats to madice the blacks to will liberty by lighting for them, rather than for us.

Let us reflect upon these things! An immense work is before us, but it is not too much for our strength. It is only necessary to bridge over the interval between compulsory and free labor. This has already been done in General Saxton's department. here the blacks, not two years free, are self-support and these they will soon maintain. The colony Roanoke Island, under charge of Rev. Horace Jam will be self-supporting within a year, as we are assi by the correspondent of the "Herakl"; while Genera Thomas's recent report shows that the leased planta tions have been worked with profit under very disadvantageous circumstances. Let us be strengthened by these good results, and encouraged to fresh and

ncreased efforts.

As soon as land which they can cultivate can be provided for the freed people along the Mississippi, and made secure from rebel raids, our contraband camps will be cleared, and their former occupants be able to provide for their own physical wants. cannot be until next spring, and we shudder at the thought of the horrors of the coming winter, if aid is not freely given by the prosperous citizens of the Free States; but we trust that the cry of those ready Free States; but we trust that the cry of those ready to perish, will not be in vain.

This appeal is now made especially in view of the

mediate necessities of these people, of the Mississip—their physical needs will be first attended to but all the freed people of the South and Southwest have been placed in our hands by the Father of us all, for education, and Christian instruction also; and mon-ey is needed, as well, for the maintenance of teachers nd missionaries.

Let such as feel moved to contribute to this necess

sary, this humane, this national work, send warm clothing to C. C. Leigh, at the depot of the National Freedmen's Relief Association, No. 1 MERCER Street, and money to Joseph B. Collins, Treasurer, 40 Wall Street; or, if they prefer it, to A. S. Fiske, Chaplain Fourth Minnesota Volunteers (who has been sent from Memphis to solicit aid, under authority from General Grant), care of Francis George Shaw, 86 TRINITY BUILDING.

Henry W. Bellows, William C. Bryant, Theo. D. Cuyler, Joseph B. Collins, Walter S. Griffith, Stephen H. Tyng, William R. Williams Richard S. Storrs, Jr.,

THE NEWS

THE PRESS.

The N. Y. Herald in the exercise of its new vocation of political weathercock, speaking of the

recent elections, says: The copperhead peace faction, involved in this unanimous decree of the loyal States, has been signally rebuked, and its counsels—suggesting armistices, peace conventions and peace upon any terms—have been indignantly and scornfully rejected, as unworthy a free people. The conservative masses of the loyal States have resolved that, as the rebellious States will have it so, the war shall go on; that the rebellion shall be crushed; that the government shall live, and not die : that its territorial integrity shall be main tained, and that the administration constitutionally in power cannot and shall not be separated government.

So the "Black Republicans, the radicals" and the war democrats of the Sccretary Stanton and D. S. Dickinson stripe, who have triumphed over the pro-slavery democracy, of which the Herald a few months since, aspired to be the chief leader (and was thus recognized until out-Heroded by the World) are now complimented by the Herald as conservative-"the conservative masses; What are we coming to ?-In the same article

In Missouri, President Lincoln himself, in a very marked and in a very offensive manner to th radicals, defined his position to be against them and yet the radicals have carried the State Henceforth, in Missouri and in Maryland, eman cipation will be the order of the day, till the work is accomplished. We say, even so let it be. The people of each of the States of the Union have the right to determine the question for themselves and if they choose to abolish slavery, they wil only be following the precedents of New York. New Jersey, Pennsylvania and others of the "ole So the President is not to be reckoned among

the "conservative masses"-we beg parden-the "radicals" who have lately triumphed, so much to the satisfaction of the Herald, which almost takes the position of abolitionist .- But let us read a little further;

"Slavery must die in all the border States; no can it escape even in the cotton States; a com plete and terrible overthrow, except through the speedy submission of those States to the protec-tion of the federal constitution. In Alabama and Georgia alone there are now, we dare say, more than a million of slaves, that have been brought in for safety from the so-called border States. The number has been reported at eighteen hun die of a surfeit, in the cotton States, in the cours of another year; but in any event this concentra tion of the slaves of the South in the cotton States is suggestive of a more terrible danger than that of an immediate and unqualified submission to the Lincoln government.

The Herald thus goes for abolition by State authority, but not by Federal authority, so long at least as the slave states are loval. It regards it a christian virtue to forbear interfering with the state right of enslaying. Wherein, then, does it differ, from the position of Henry Ward Reaches in England? And why did the Herald denound him as a "Satanic parson" for his Exeter Hall speech? Did it denounce it, before reading it? We should think so.

The Herald, however could not close its article without betraying its old copperhead affinities. It does this, by suggesting that the soldiers, who " hold the balance of power" would perhaps do well to vote for Gen. McClellan, who so lately declared the success of the now defeated copperheads essential to the salvation of the country!

The very next day after this outburst of the conservative " " radicalism " the Herald pounces upon the "radicals" who lately carried Missouri has been sustained by one of our iron-cla and the whole country, in the most savage style. There are no particulars. We were still be Edwards, as a radical politician and the United States District Attorney at St. Louis," the Herald exultingly announces that "the warfare between the radicals and the chief executive is no longer to be all on one side. The President is going to fight fire with fire."

Here the Herald waxes warm against "the sa tanic faction"," the conservative masses " that has lately triumphed over the copperheads and thus proceeds:

duced by the radical conspirators, and doubtle he bitterly regrets them. taking active measures to cut himself loose from radical connections. The promise which we thought we discovered in his reply to the Missouri radicals is about to be fulfilled, the letter of At torney General Bates means even more than appears on the surface. If he can remove radical office holders because of their radical opinions by and with the consent of President Lin is very evident that Mr. Lincoln will soon be renoving certain radicals himself.

But we desire President Lincoln to act in this natter with the dignity and decision which befit his bigh position. Let him destroy the radicals, radically. If he were to go to work to cut down a tree he would not begin by lopping off all the twiggs, boughs and branches, but he would strike his axe into the trunk at once. This is the way he should go to work at this great reform. Rad ical district attorneys and radical custom house officers and radical postmasters, are only twigs, boughs and branches. Chase and Stanton are the runk. Cut them down, and all the rest will follow. It is not fair and manly to punish an employe for the fault of a principal, nor a subaltern for following the example of his general."

What shall we make of a journal that traverses all the points of the compass, after this fashion? Our own inference is, that the Herald thinks it foresees the triumph, ultimately, of radical abolition, and is trying to trim its sails accordingly. It affects to occupy middle ground, which it cannot, and is alternately driven from one side to the other. Its sympathies are still with the copperheads, but its anticipations are with the abolitionists. One day it tells us what it expects; the next

The World for the week past, is getting quite tame. Its late promise to play the patriot instead of the partizan, until the opening of the next Presidential campaign, is placing it in an unwonted and embarrassing position. So it expends its small shot upon Miss Anna Dickinson, whom it charges with the offence of receiving \$600 for two lectures at the great Chicago fair for the Sanitary Commission, according to agreement. The price, it must be admitted, was considerably higher than any copperhead orator would have been offered for such a service. The World is also busied in defending the New-York Central Rail Road managers from the charge of using their road for political purposes, at the expense of the stock holders. It is also deeply exercised with the question whether President Lincoln told Wendell Phillips that his Emancipation Proclamation was the greatest mistake of his life. The patriotism of the World finds full scope for its exercise in matters of this sort-a decided improvement upon its partizan occupations, last July, before during, and after the New-York Riots. The World expresses its "sense of the service

of MR. BEECHER in England" and commends his "generous and manly tribute to the virtues of Stonewall Jackson."

But the World is in trouble because "Rev. Dr. BARNAS SEARS, President of Brown University, the successor of "a Messer and a Wayland," has made a speech on the occasion of the departure of a colored regiment from Rhode Island, in which he said : "The race in whose hands the Federal Govern

without procuring that of the colored race."-" The great contest in which we are all now engaged is. whether a human being is, as such, to be free." The N. Y. Tribune of Monday, Nov. 23, relieve him from a protracted siege, and to enable him to inflict a severe punishment upon Longstreet for his temerity. settled the question whether the rebellion is to be

ment now is, earnot longer maintain its freedom,

put down-adds-"But how is the Union to be reconstructed? With slavery or without ? This is the remaining tous issue."

After giving its reasons for leaving the ques-

"Our friends whose essays on Reconstruction we do not publish, may deduce the wherefore from this article." So the Tribune shuts down the gate upon the discussion of "the remaining momentous issue!" The settlement must be left with the President with Seward and Blair for his Aaron and Hur.

holding up his hands, till the going down of the

tion with the President, to manage as he pleases,

"unembarrassed," the Tribune closes with

The Tribune vindicates the saying attributed to the Vice President, that it is impossible to get the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it s"-The Tribune is in part right. We cannot get the "Union as it was"-that is the Union with slavery, and therefore we cannot get the Union with the State Right of slaveholding, for which the Tribune has contended. But we can have "the Constitution as it is"-if we will only allow it to mean what it says, and to say what it means The "Constitution as it is" would restore the La. ion by abolishing slavery.

The N. Y. Times, Nov. 23. has an editorial on "THE UNION AS IT WAS," in which, after baving observed that the phrase implied only a Union inder the same Constitution, proceeds to say,

But this does not imply that we must restore the specific legislation or the governmental action, either of the General Government or of the State as they were before. No one wishes to see Slave y raling the councils and the conduct of the nation as it has done hitherto. No one expects to see the people of the Slave States debarred from d scussing the question of Slavery, and deciding it according to their conviction of their own interes as they have been hitherto. No one expects to see any of the thousand outrageous and unconstitution al abuses of republican liberty which have hitherto prevailed in the Southern States again renewed. We expect, and shall demand, as one result of this war, a complete and thorough reform in there respects. But these abuses were never essential to the Union as it was. They ought, long ago. to have been reformed, without in the least disturb-

ng the Union, or putting its existence in peril. The Times has a right to speak for itself, but has no right to say "that nobody expects" and will not insist upon the utter extirpation of slavery No one, with common sense, we should think ould "expect" to prevent the future control and renewed rebellion of slavery, on any other con-

THE WAR.

SATURDAY, NOV. 21.

The Armies.-The position in East Ten essee is critical. A strong rebel force under it is supposed) Gen. Longstreet, crossed the Tennessee river last Saturday. After sever skirmishing for three days, Gen. Burnside had been obliged to fall back to Knoxville, the enemy closely following him up. A battle is imminen A despatch from Gen. Burnside, said to have been received by a gentleman in Louisville, da ted Thursday the 19th, says: "We are all right Yet the line is still interrupted between Know ville and Cumberland Gap." It is not know whether Longstreet draws his force from Brazz or Lee for this new movement. He must have weakened one of these armies somewhat. A Chattanooga things are not materially changes The rebel battery on Lookout mountain continues to throw shells, but with little effect. A junction between Sherman and Thomas has been effected. All is quiet on the Rapidan, with the exception of occasional reconnoissances, skinn ishes, and guerrilla raids. From Charleston v learn through rebel sources that a paval engage ment occurred on the 18th, and that some dame,

From New Orleans -- Success of G Banks' expedition. Affairs in Louisiana .the arrival of the Morning Star from New leans the 14th, we have the following:

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 1 The expedition sent by water and accompa by Gen. Banks was a great success. Brad Island, Bionenville and Point Isabel were es tured and are in our possession. The enemethrew away their guns and fled to San Antonio The casualities on either side are not mention details of the operations there have b

cceived here. The reports in circulation here of heavy g in Western Louisiana are untrue. T and been slight skirmishing, but nothing de ad transpired. Our forces were still in

West Virginia .- Gen. Kelley telegrap that there is not at this time any organized Reforce in West Virginia. Imboden's common as been dispersed by Gen. Sullivan, who say My cavalry have returned, having been up ralley to near New-Market, fighting Gillmound White's commands at Mount Jackson, br ng in 27 prisoners, two commissioned office to tents, and all the horses and equipage of the prisoners. They destroyed a number of tentand a quantity of salt. Our loss was two means of the control of killed, three men wounded, and three men me

A Rebel Ram in Mobile.-A let that a Rebel ram recently came out of the ha clad vessel, built by the contributions of that ladies of Mobile, and presented by them to the city. It, together with two steamers and a floring battery, constitutes the naval defense Mobile. The ram, after receiving three sho from the Colorado and two from the Genesia vessels on the Mobile blockade, immediate put back under the protection of the

appy to learn that the clothing and provision recently sent to our suffering Union soldiers a Richmond have been received and distributed, amid great rejoicing. Richmond papers deny that the prisoners are ill treated, and say that it they suffer from lack of the comforts of life s likewise do their own men. The Privateer Georgia.-A letter dated

Our Prisoners at Richmond -- We are

Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, Oct. 17, from Capt. Crosso, late of the ship Bold Hunter, states that his ship was captured and burned by the rebel pira Georgia, on the 9th of October, In lat. 19° N long.20° 35' W., and all hands were taken and landed at Santa Cruz. Capt. Crossy was leave on the 29th in the mail steamer for Can Number of Colored Troops-Ti

Times says : There have been, up to the pretime, forty thousand negroes armed and mutered into the service of the Government. MONDAY, NOV. 23.

The Armies.-Military movements in Via ginia are delayed, it is said, in consequence the recent heavy rains. The enemy are busy fortifying their position on the south bank of the Rapidan. Their force is variously estimated at from 35,000 to 75,000. Our army is said to be in excellent spirits. It is thought that some important movement will be made before long. Saturday afternoon about ninety of Moseby's guerrillas, dressed in Federal uniform, approached within three miles of Bealton, with a view of making a raid on the railroad. They were detected, and pursued by detachments of the First Pennsylvania and Sixth Ohio cavalry, who were in the neighborhood, and pursued by Snicker's Gap. Six of the gang were captured

We hear nothing directly from Gen. Burnside A Washington dispatch, dated Saturday, says: But little apprehension is felt here for safety of Gen. Burnside's command, or of hability to hold Knoxville against the beleague ing forces. The junction of Gen. Sherman with Gen. Thomas, at Chattanooga, has sufficiently re-enforced the army at that point to enable Gen-Grant to send re-enforcements to Burnside (e)

Additional from New Orleans.—Departure of the Thirteenth Army Corps.—The steamship Star of the South, arrived at this port. yesterday morning, from New Orleans, via Pensacola and Key West. She brings the following

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 13. The Thirteenth army corps, lately operating the Teche country, embarked, to-day, at shear City, for some unknown point in Texas,

er Circassian arrived here, to-day disappearance of the yellow i blockading fleet off Mobile with St. Louis, on private account,

rumor is current to-day, among secessi tons from Texas,-Concerning the car

ville, a Washington dispat oneral Banks' staff, writing ly, says a large quantity of co t up the river to get all the Union men at Brownsvill light the capture of the place forming themselves into e rket by our occupation to 250,000 bales. The amoun

Corder Conspiracy. cars in the morning paper screw. Vt., Nov. 22, 1863. at was caused, yeste a body of Secessionists, I to scize Fort Montgome algo at Rouse's Point, a of this port, on Friday, Th with the Johnson Island proje as have been made by Go

weight and the Missouri Conserva recruit from slaves, just il

John A. Logni succeeds Ge ol of the l'ifteenth Arts Mississippi.

who havy blea as to the rad, his been taken ick pure coffee for army use, full a the superisted quantity, and ad-which he did furn to. In was to arial, and in sentenced to five year

of from Gen. Burnside.—Dispa ook yesterday morning ar r extreme on posts from Cun VII Stanley, of the 12th Ker actived at Cumberland G

and 20th insis, was v a low days ago, has si

Army of the Potomac are very conflicting Washington Republican stated that yesterda rations, commenced an advance upon the The Star, however, denies that anything own of this, in official circles. The beard, and most intelligent gentlemen as Lee's effective strength at from 50,000 to The rebel works on the Rapidan at it is said that General Lee will be prepare ery point. Latest dispatches are to the effect rain again set in last night, which may one

e put a sup to active operations. From Charleston Harbor.-The new newbat more interesting than th s lately come from that quarter, although unter has not yet been taken, nor Charle stroyed by Greek fire. On Tuesday la of the place, nineteen of which exploded ess causing a great deal of injury to prop-not to life. On Thursday he continued abardment by sending fifteen more of his give messengers right into the heart of the The firing against Fort Sumter is and the sea-wall of the work is said t ely destroyed, but that the rebels l I holding the ruins is pretty evide n the midst of the wreck be correct. O hatteries on Sullivan's and James Islands fire upon Fort Putnam, continuing the onading for an hour as furiously as poss or motive for this special and spasmodic piec enterprise is not altogether clear; but they hurt the garrison. On the same da incident happened, an accident befel the monitor Lehigh, which for a time had a serious look. Engaged in night picket duty, she ventured too near the beach of Sullivan's Island, and, grounding, was left by the ebbing tide to der mercies of Fort Moultrie. At day

break, a brisk fire was aimed against her by the rebels from Moultrie. Beauregard and the water atteries on Sullivan's Island, to which she re Not being able unaided to extricate her self, three other menitors went to the rescue, and with great difficulty she was finally got affort, after an entire morning's labor under a heavy fire, which was kept up briskly by both sides. Five or six of the crew of the Lehigh were wounded, as well as the Captain and Executive officer, and the injuries to the vessel required that she should go to Port Royal for repairs. The rebels have developed a new battery, by learing down the Moultrie House, on Sulliva The battery had been built behind the

hotel, without the least suspicion on the part of our officers. The rebels have also tried a new ram, but thus far have done no damage. Another Prize.-The transport Fulton in luck. On her voyage from Hilton Head to this port, she captured the celebrated blockade runner Banshee, a splendid steamer, built at the yard of Jones, Quigan & Co., in Liverpool, and launel in the later part of November, 1862. She is a paddle wheeled steamer, and called a steel boat, the plates used in her construction being of steel, three quarters of an inch in thickness, which are

said to be equal to iron plates an inch thick. She is 220 feet long, 20 feet broad, and 12 feet deep. Her bottom is flat, and her hull is divided into four water-tight compartments. Her engines are oscillating, of 120 horse-power, and so constructed as to be upder the state of the compartments. structed as to be under the decks. When fully loaded, she draws only eight feet of water.

POLITICAL:

Progress in Missouri.-The St. Louis Union (Conservative) has a dispatch from Jefferson City, written since the election of U. S. Senators, , speaking of the Legislature, says : "The Jacobins propose to bring up the bill for nal) Convention at once.

instantly, let them do it, and take the responsibility. Such is a general feeling among their op-"Some Democrats propose to favor the bill, for he purpose of defeating the Radicals in an elec-

on for members of the new Convention."

Another dispatch to the same journal is a report needs confirmation, but there seems to be eason for believing that the step has been dis-ussed. In the event of the resignation of both Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House would become the Executive. The Radicals would thus have everything in their own

How we are to be United .- A Union Meeting was held at Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 31st ult., whereat a Mr. Fishback, who had opposed Secession in the Arkansas Convention of 61, and had been driven from the State therefor, made one of the speeches. He said : native of Virginia and an old resident of this State. I have been one of you. The same direc-

tien has been given to my prejudices. I was taught to believe, and did believe, that everything manufactured in New England was made cheat with; that the religion of the people was species: that their touch was contamination. ellow-citizens, I have lately seen New England and its people. I have been welcomed at the houses of the rich—an exile, without a decent coat my back, or money in my pocket. I have alavs met the warmest Southern hospitality at the thouses of their middle classes; and, my fellow-citizens, in one sense of the word, they have no poor. I have walked with awe and a condemning escience through the school-houses found at every corner of a cress-road. I saw her barren ils covered with plenty; I saw her sturdy sons -every one of them an educated man-hasten to shoulder their muskets, and place themselves such in the spirit that a kind elder brother would or his wild younger brother; and I discovered, you have that they are not cowards. And, llow-citizens. New England is a representative

Mr. Fishback proceeded to assure his hearers hat these Northern people had determined that he Union must be restored; and that they had before the Georgia put into Cherbourg she boarded upwards of ninety vessels,

Maryland .- A subscriber at Rossville, Montcomery Co., Md. (where P. M. General Biair re-ides), wishes it understood that that precinct gave 0 majority for the Unconditional Union ticket. Tribune.

Brown did not withdraw, but the leaders, knowing they would be compelled to proclaim themselves loyal men, in order to vote, gave the keyed. The court acceded to the application. note for the whole party to stay at home. SMITHERS walked' the course. Newcastle County gives SMITHERS 4.014 votes, and Brown 6 votes. In tes. Brown none. In five Districts of Sussex ounty, SMITHERS has 841 votes, and Brown 7 stances, and claim the ship and cargo. votes, showing a gain for SMITHER'S over FISHER'S vote of last year in this county. J. T. HEALD.

Chairman State Committee.

The Massachusetts Legislature bas assed the Bounty Bill.—The bill provides for aying \$325 "in hand" or, if the volunteer choose of service, and six months thereafter if he be dis arged for honorable disability; the same in se of death to be paid to his widow or heirs. The same bounty will be paid veterans who realist. This optional system occasioned a long obate, but was finally adopted with little opposion. The monthly compensation system was the aggestion of the Governor, in his Message. There a heavy penalty for fraudulent attempt to ob ain the bounty.

The Enlistment bill of last year was amended

o as to put a check on substitute brokerage. The Missouri Election .- The latest elec-

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pugitive slaves - Catching negroes is still flourishing business in Washington. A slave f a copperhead Marylander ran away to this ity one day last week, and was captured under he forms of law and foreibly carried back to ondage. It is suggested by anti-slavery men ere, that if the scene which was acted here last ceek could have been portrayed one month ago the London newspapers, Mr. Beecher would hardly have ventured upon saying that the fugi-ive slave enactment is a dead letter—a law which is trampled under foot. This statement would indoubtedly have been correct, so far as most of the free states are concerned, but in the national apital, after a contest of months upon this very oint, it is decided that fugitives slaves shall be aught and returned to their masters, though at ame time it is a fact that the local laws of e district are violated every day in the year by he military authorities. The plea in the one ase is military necessity, but it does not avail o save the fugitive negro from a possible return bondage.
The colored refugees from the South are all to

be removed to the Virginia side of the Potomac. They are not safe in Washington from the slaveatchers .-- Wash, Cor. Post. QUERY. Who is responsible for all this milita-

ry kidnapping, if not the Commander-in-Chief, especially when it is done under the shadow, as t were, of his own residence? And who is the "Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of United States" &c., "when called into the actual service of the United States?" Who, but the President? See Constitution. Art. II, Sect. II,

Legal tender notes .- Mr. Chase will not issue any more legal tender notes, except of the kind bearing interest. He has authority to issue four hundred millions of this description of legal tenders, bearing five per cent. interest. This will satisfy all his wants during the next year. The satisfy at his wants during the next year. The secretary has no power to issue notes except for the national banks, and enough legal tenders (without interest) to replace the notes which have been destroyed, and it is asserted by his friends here that he will not ask Congress to give him further authority to issue notes without in-terest unless it may be to a small amount, in times of dangerous stringency in the money market. The notes bearing five per cent, interest and made legal tender will undoubtedly be issued in sufficient quantities to pay the debts of the gov ernment after the resources from the duties, in-ternal taxation and sale of five twenty bonds are

exhausted.—Post. The combination against cheap coal.—A correspondent writes us that "coal at the mines"—in the neighborhood of Mauch Chunk—"costs on an average one dollar and sixty cents per ton, and it costs two and a half cents per mile per ton for transportation.' At that rate coal from the district in question should

be sold for less than five dollars per ton in this city; yet it is sold for eleven dollars. Who pockets this very great difference ?- Post. Decrees of confiscation.—The United States District Court at Alexandria, Judge Underwood presiding, ordered yesterday, decrees of confiscation and sale against the property of thirteen persons, including Capt. French Forrest,

late of the United States navy .-- Ib. A Son of Fred. Douglass is sergean major of the 54th Massachusetts (colored) regi-ment, which distinguished itself in the assault on Fort Wagner. Young Douglass was soon after taken with typhoid fever and sent North. Upon leaving the transport in New York a rowdy, seeing a colored man in uniform, who appeared to be too weak to defend himself, committed a most brutal asset better the control of the contr most brutal assault upon him, knocking him down twice. He was rescued, but the effect of "Many of their opponents propose to let it pass without opposition, and thus permit Radicalism to reach the end of its tether at once. If they really desire to free all the slaves in the State,

Counterfeit Bills -- Counterfeit bills on the Haverhill Bank, Mass., of the denomination of \$5,00, are in circulation. One was passed at the Suffolk Bank, one at the Blackstone Bank, two at the Gilberts, brokers, and one at another broker's. Two were subsequently offered at the Suffolk Bank, and while an officer was being

called, the owner disappeared. Postmaster-General Blair's Mary lish Wedding—The Old Marriage Service—All English Wedding—The Old Marriage Serv Postmaster-General Blair's Mary page that it is "on the revolutionary schemes of the ultra Abolitionists, and in defense of the policy of the President," and contains in its pre-

face these noteworthy words:

"The subjoined speech was delivered by the
Hon. Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General, in
defense of the policy of the President of the United States, and in opposition to the efforts of the Ultra Abolitionists to blot out the Southern States and receive them back only as Territories of the Union The clerks in Mr. Blair's department have

each been presented with a copy of this pam-

FOREIGN.

Europe .- The Teutonia, Persia, America, and City of Baltimore have arrived. European news is to the 12th. Lord Palmerston, in a recent speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, deplored the American war, and said England would have interfered but for the belief that it would have been vain. She would therefore remain strictly neutral. Mr. Villiers, a leading supporter of the Cabinet, has made a speech in behalf of the Federal Govern-

It was reported that the British Admiral had ordered the Kearsage from Queenstown. It was believed that she was shipping men, estensibly as stokers, but it was supposed, for more active ser-vices. She sailed on the 5th, and during such bad weather that it was inferred that her departure was insisted upon.

The Captain and erew of the Bold Hunter, destroyed by the privateer Georgia, had been landed at Tenerifie, after very hard treatment. In addition to the destruction of the ship Bold Hunter, the American ship John Watt has been destroyed by the pirate Georgia, and we are told that shortly

The Attorney-General, on November 5, applied to the Court of Exchequer for a rule for a new trial in the Alexandra case. He asked for it on the ground of misdirection, or, at least, imperfect direction, on the part of the judge, and that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence. It was stipulated by the court before the argument Delaytare Election .- Wilmington Thurs- that the bill of exceptions should be abandoned. Nov. 19.—The election in this State passed quietly. The Copperheads, seeing defeat received, and that no appeal should be made from the decision of the court except upon a matter of law. The Attorney-General accepted these conditions, and argued in favor of a rule being grant

In the matter of the ship Sir Robert Peel, whose seizure for alleged violation of the blockade of Matamoras, caused much stir in commercial cir-cles, an agent has been dispatched by Lloyd's Salvage Association," to inquire into the circum-

Paris telegrams say that Matamoras is not blockaded, but contraband of war is not allowed to be landed.

The Emperor Napoleon has addressed notes to fifteen different powers, inviting a European Con gress. No particular question is mentioned. The Emperor says that his sole object is to arrive without shock at a pacification of Europe. The proposal attracts much attention. The Cabinet was holding a meeting to consider an answer. The London Times sees no objection to England joining.
The Prussian, Belgian, and Saxon Chambers

The King of Prussia expressed an earnest wish for a termination of the differences between the Government and the Chambers. The Upper House ery Kind—Dianes for 1805, Photographic Models, Scrap Books, Portfolios, Expense Books, Wash Booksford Pens, Croton Inks, Chessmen, Note Papers, and Envelopes, also Mourning Paper, &c., &c. voted an address in response by a small majority.

The ex-Dictator of Poland, Langiewicz, has adressed an appeal to the Austrian government from his prison in Josephstadt, in which, after enowing his request to be allowed to remove to witzerland, he concludes by beseeching that, this be not done, he may be handed over to Russian authorities.

the Russian authorities.

Intelligence from Warsaw states, that by order of General Berg, the ladies and young girls imprisoned in the Citadel, with the chief inhabitants of Warsaw, have been transported without sentence. The Invalide Russe contains the news have been sentenced to be hanged in Warsaw The Poles gained a great success over the Rusans on the 30th ult., in the palatinate of Lub-

Mexico. - Resistance to the French .- Official nd semi-official advises have been received in Vashington, from San Luis de Potosi, the prest Capital of the National Government of Mex co. Active preparations are made for resisting the march of the French army into the interior, Comonfort has again assumed the chief command, and is at the head of an army from 15,000 to 20,000 strong, near Queretaro. Gen. Diaz, with an army of about 3,000, is to operate against the French, between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz. The Church party of Mexico dislike Gen Bazaine, on account of his liberal views.

West Indies .- The Insurrection .- The last advices from San Domingo City, received at St. Thomas on the 3d instant, announced further successes by the Spaniards. San Christoval Palenque and Barri, it is said, have returned to their allegiance. General Vargas is preparing to open an active campaign, and it is thought that Spain will soon be in undisputed possession of the ports on the south side.

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The Grand Duke Constantine has been relieved of his functions as Lieutenant Commander of Fo-The Missouri Election.—The latest election returns from Missouri indicate that the soldier's vote, as far as heard from not only wiped out the Conservative majority on the home vote, but elected the Radical State ticket by a majority of somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000. The united Conservatives and Copperheads are making united Conservatives and Copperheads are making of somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000. The united Conservatives and Copperheads are making of somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000. The united Conservatives and Copperheads are making of somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000. The united Conservatives and Copperheads are making of somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000. The united Conservatives and Copperheads are making of somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000. The united Conservatives and Copperheads are making of somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000. The united Conservatives and Copperheads are making of somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000. The united Conservatives and Copperheads are making of somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000. The united Conservatives and Copperheads are making of somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000. The united Conservatives are making of somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000. The united Conservatives are making of somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000. The united Conservatives are making of somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000. The united Conservatives are making of somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000. The united Conservatives are making of somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000. The united Conservatives are making of somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000. The land of the travels abroad. Gen. FROST, Musician; JOHN ARMSTRONG, Gen. FROST, Musician; The speech of Queen Isabella announces that a project of constitutional reform has been definitively resolved many Color based on Nov. 4. Aborigin 8—Class 8, Clubs, and Societies. THE SOLDIER'S BRIDE, a Po-m. THE HUMAN HAIR tively resolved many Color Quality Length Formattively Resolved Resolv stated efforts are made to induce the clerks to reject such votes, and as the contest is so close that it would be sufficient to gain over a few of the county clerks for this plot, it is greatly feared that the Radical party may still be cheated out of their victory. The time when soldiers' votes may be received, expires to-day, (Monday), Nov. 23.

The Conservative conspirators do not dispute that the soldiers' voted heavily against them; they simply mean to rob the brave boys of their votes in case a railroad accident or a heavy storm delays the mail beyond the time specified.

WISCELLANEOUS

The contest is so close to depth and as the contest is so close that he country, but that he has a since the country, but that he has a since the country, but that he has a since the country but that he will surround himself with the best advisors, entirely irrespective of parties, and that he will strictly observe the Constitution. Thus actuated, and thus actuated, and thus actuated that he project of constitutional reform has been definitively resolved upon. Signor Ries Rosas has been definitively nather than the Rosas Rosas has been definitively nather tha

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It is true that much has been done for the Freed-men in the various departments of benevolence, but yet some thousands of helpless women and children, hang upon our sympathies for aid. Shall then, these peeds conversed ones he cast maids?

edy, oppressed ones be cast aside? From every oman's heart at least in the nation, comes the response 'no', they must and shall share our mutual sympathies, a part of the toil of our hands, and the st affection of our hearts shall go for their rescue rom physical want, disease, and death,-and shall not in the same spirit extend relief to the brave and loyal Soldier, our brother, who is periling all that he has on the terrible field of battle, achieving a liberty, a salvation of country, without which all is

lost.
It is true that the government will especially attend to his wants, in the dark hour of disease, wounds and death, but may we not relieve the government in this, of some of its vast responsibilities, beside supplying necessities that even the government in its magnifinecessures that even the government in its magnifi-cent appropriations does not supply. This is the ques-tion that appeals to us for answer—and we believe it will be answered by liberal contributions. The ladies will most gratefully receive all aid for

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of affairs in our Country.

Notwithstanding all that is being done in variou ways for these Freedmen, there yet is left a wide field of labor which we may profitably occupy.

Clothing, Medicines and Medical Attendance are sought at and may be dispensed by our hands in places not yet reached, and perhaps, may not be by any of the great humane movements of the day. Instruction in Religion, Education and Domestic Economy is also asked of and should be sent among them

It shall be the endeavor of the American Freed-It shall be the endeavor of the American Freed-men's Friend Society to fulfill literally the Scriptural injunction "to Clothe the naked, feed the hungry, and to bind up those that are bruised and broken. Deeply impressed with their deplorable condition, made known to us by their constant appeals to our sympathies, our own sense of duty to them in their xtreme suffering from want and illness, has impelled us to associate ourselves together in order to render them all the assistance in our power; and appeal to a generous and humane public on their behalf.

Shall their cry be heeded by the good of the land? shall the work of their alleviation through every proper channel go forward? shall it be put in our power to do fully our part of this labor of love? We intend to aid the cause of good Government in which we ever have an abiding faith. We shall aim to carry relief and comfort in one hand, and the mean

of disseminating the spirit of patriotism and loyalit in the other; and above all, the true spirit of Chris dianity, to all who shall come within the reach of our of the Benevolent, donations in Clothing, Medicines Books and Money, or in whatsoever else will tend to relieve our suffering Bretheren, or assist to raise them to a higher standard of manhood, or make them, at this trying hour, of good service to our Common

Country.

Friends of humanity, shall this appeal be made in vain? Shall helpless Women and Little Children, standing just between Bondage and Freedom, suf-fer or perish for want of Clothing, or Medicines, or proper Medial attendance? Shall the night gloom of ignorance still overshadow this people, when a moderate assistance on your part will enable us to dispel much of the cloud? Shall strong arms and willing hands—lie paralized

r be idle for lack of that force and direction which

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For the Principie KNOWLEDGE OF GOD AND MAN. "Know then thyself, presume not God to scan, The proper study of mankind is man." To know thyself, thy Maker's councils scan,

Who learns not HIM, in vain shall study man. Form'd by his will, subjected to his laws, None learn th' effect, who overlook the cause; The cause in whom man lives and breathes and move And only lives to be what He approves. Learn what His aims, His will, His precepts are And with His own, thy character compare Thyself, thy destiny, thou thus may'st know, Nay, shrink not, though the test thy hopes o'erthrow At once submit, thy mad rebellion cease, Acquaint thyself with Him, and be at peace: The creed of Folly's atheist heart abjure, And purify thyself, as He is pure.

For the Principia.

TO EMILY. IN AFFLICTION Sister, thy heart is sad,

And tears of sorrow flow, Thy bosom heaves with grief, Which none but mothers know

Death entered at the door.

With purpose firm but mild, And from thy fond embrace Bore off a darling child, Her little heart is cold,

Her pulses beat no more, Her baby spirit safe Upon the "shining shore.

She is a cherub, now. With angel plumage on: Yet thou act desolate Thy precious babe is gone And thus life's treasures flee-

Tie after tie is riven. To bring thee near to God, And fit thy soul for heaven. WINDSOR, N. V. Oct. 25, 1863,

THE PORTALS OF GOLD

I long, I long for the world of light.

I long for the mansions above, I long to leave this world of night, I long for the world of love. I long to live in the land of right.

Where evil hath never a home, The land where every face beams bright. And every heart says 'come.' Longing I wait, O how wearily wait. I look, O God, unto thee,

Dispel these clouds, which veil thy gate Of gold and pearl from me. Lo! light breaks forth from the burnished gold, The pearl is aglisten on high!

The scintalous gleam burns bright and bold. Burns wondrously clear and nigh. But bark, -a voice! Speaks it not to thee?

"Be manly, be strong, and be bold. "Shed light on earth, and thou shalt be "To men a portal of gold."-

THE POET'S FRIENDS. The robin sings in the elm:

The cattle stand beneath, Sedate and grave, with great brown eyes. And fragrant meadows breathe They listen to the fluttered bird,

The wise-looking, stupid things, But they never understand a word Of all the robin sings.

A FRENCH DUEL

Paris is laughing, just at this time, over duel which occurred between two Parisians. The result was somewhat different from what the public had a right to expect. It seems that Monsieur M. felt it necessary to demand satisfaction of Monsieur de C., for a trifling offence; but with the secret hope that the challenge would be declined. But M. de C. accepted, and the seconds on both sides met to arrange the conditions of the combat.

"It seems to me, gentlemen," said one, "that the matter is not so serious, nor our friends so unskilful, as to render it necessary to fight so very near. Twenty-five paces would be a good distance."

Some discussion ensued, but at last twenty paces was settled on, and the seconds of Monsieur M. went in search of him.

"Well," said he. "Well, it is all arranged." "So I imagined."

"You fight to-morrow morning." "What ?"

"At nine o'clock."

"What do you mean?" "In the woods of Vincennes."

"In the woods, do I?" 'At twenty paces." M. appeared embarrassed, for a moment, but recovering himself, smiling said :

"You say we shall fight at twenty paces. I should rather have preferred fifteen, or even "Yes, we demanded fifteen paces, but the seconds of de C. insisted upon twenty."

"And you yielded the point to them?"

"Very well, I shall not yield another." "Of course not -there is nothing more to "I don't know-something might come up.

However, I shall maintain my rights." "Nobody disputes them." "I am the one insulted."

"Yes, of course, since it is you who demands satisfaction."

"In that case, I have the choice of wea-

"But there is no ____"

"I say I have the choice of weapons, and I choose the sword."

"How! what! choose the sword?" You have said twenty times, in our presence, that you would ten times rather fight with the pistol than with the sword." "Yes, yes, but it was not in relation to this

affair that I was speaking then." "Yes, but-

"There is no but in the matter! I have been insulted. I have the choice of arms. I choose the sword." "We must see the other seconds." "Why so."

"To make new arrangements." "There is no need of that ; you have agreed on twenty paces." "Yes, certainly."

Well, I don't wish you to retract your consent. I will fight at twenty paces." "O, very well?"

"But I repeat, I should rather have preferred fifteen, or even ten paces." After a moment's silence, the second re-

"Have you any pistols?"
"No," answered M. "What should I want
of them?" "Want of them? Why, that's a pretty

question—to fight with, to be sure."
"To fight with? But I tell you I shall no fight with pistols? "There it is, we don't understand each oth-

er; however, you say you accept the twenty "Yes, yes, I accept the twenty paces, but

"How do you mean-but?" "I accept the twenty paces, but I don't accept the pistols. I am not at the orders of M. de C. I have made one concession, and

We will fight at twenty paces—not one pace and the like, and see if a little picture, set in fixed the distance. It was the other side that wished it so, and they have it as they wished. I made one concession, and shan't make another Twenty paces-let it be, but the

It was impossible to make Monsieur M. change his resolution. He called his obstinacy, "main taining his rights;" and so the duel ended, and Monsieur M. has been laughed at in every coffee-house in Paris.

This was something like our American duel with slavery, as for a long time it was managed, twenty paces off and the sword. No pistols against slavery; and the sword, twenty paces off, and the same status after the war as before. Such is diplomatic duelling, proclamation duelling .- PRINCIPIA.

ANSWER TO A CHALLENGE.

The eccentric H. H. Breckenridge, one of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, when a young man, was challenged to fight a duel, by an English officer, whom he answered as fol-

"I have two objections to this duel matter, the one is lest I should hurt you, and the other is lest you should hurt me. I do not see any good it would be to put a ball through your body. I could make no use of you, when dead, for a culinary purpose, as I would a rabbit or turkey. I am no cannibal to feed on the flesh of men. Why then shoot down a human creature, of whom I could make no use? A buffalo would make better meat. For though your flesh might be delicate and tender, yet it wants the firmness and consistency which take and retain salt. At any rate, it would not do for a long sea voyage.

"You might make a good barbecue, it is true, being of the nature of a racoon or oppossum; but people are not in the habit of parbaening any thing that is human now. And as to your hide, it is not worth taking off, being a little better than a two year old colt So much for you. As to myself, I do not like to stand in the way of any thing that is hurtful. I am under the impression that you might hit me. This being the case, I think it most advisable to stay at a distance. If you meant to try your pistols, take some object, a tree or a barn door about my dimensions. If you hit that, send me word, and I will acknowledge that if I had been in the same place you might

A SUBMARINE VOLCANO.

A BURNING ISLAND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Letters from Malta mention an extraordinary convulsion of nature not far from that city, between the island of Pantillaria and the town of Sciacea, on the coast of Sieily, a submarine volcano has lately broken out about twenty-five miles from the shore. It is said that a volcano existed there in the year 1701, and on an old chart there is an old reef laid down precisely on the spot where the volcano now is. It was first seen by smoke rising from the sea, about the 12th of August last, which gradually increased in volume for several days, till fire was seen, and eventually a sort of small island was thrown up above the surface, about eighty or ninety yards long, and twenty or thirty high, composed of cinders, in the centre of which is the crater, which is continually throwing up steam and smoke, and during the eruptions, which occur, on an average, every hour and a half, large stones and cinders are thrown to the height of one thousand feet. It is mentioned, as a singular circumstance, that about the same time this volcano first showed itself, a strong earthquake took place in the island of Samos, which divided a hill into two parts, leaving a valley with a stream of water flowing through it. Recently, a party of curious persons visited this wonderful island, and one of them thus reports the result of their observations: "The beach, which appeared to be a mix-

ture of ashes and sand, reduced to a powder, was as hard as the firmest sand, but very few yards from the water-side, the surface was extremely rough, composed of loose cinders of all sizes, heaped lightly together, so that at every step we sank over shoes in cinders very hot to the touch. Our first object, of course, was to get up the flagstaff, planted by the crew of a British vessel on the summit, which we accomplished after a steep climb up the sliding ashes. When on the top, we were nearly to leeward of the crater, and the consequence was that the volume of steam that rose from it drove full in our faces so strong a sulphurous vapor as to make several of the party, including myself, very nearly sick. The part on which we were, was then the highest, and seemed on a rough computation about two hundred feet above the sea. The crater was some distance below us, round, and perhaps thirty or forty yards across. The level of the water, in it, was from twelve feet to twenty feet below the lip, or highest edge of the actual crater. It was much discolored, and boiling strongly, throwing up quantities of white steam, with this sulphnrous vapor, which annoyed us so much. There was, apparently, an underground rush of boiling water, from the southeast side, into the sea, which might be traced a long way by its dark color, and, at the same place, a thick volume of steam rose from the outside of the original crater, as if a new one was forming. After staying some time upon the top, we went down again to the crater, and having examined it, adjourned to our boats, and pulled round the south side, so as to command a view of the rush of water, before mentioned, which came from the island, boiling and foaming, and throwing up a quantity of white vapor and steam. Nothing can be more singular than the appearance of this mass of ashes in the middle of the sea. You may form some idea of the force of the fire that must have been required to form it, by considering that it is, as near as could be guessed, three-quarters of a mile round, and that, where it now stands, former charts give soundings in one hundred and thirty fathoms, and, from the soundings lately made, it seems to stand on a large base."-Post.

HINTS TO MOTHERS.

Home, sweet home. While a mother needs to guard her children carefully, from the many temptations to vanity which will beset them from the very cradle, she cannot be too choice and scrupulous in having their surroundings those which will refine and cultivate the taste and feelings. Everything which will do violence to good taste and refinement, and promote coarseness and carelessness of manners, should be most carefully avoided, even in their most seeluded hours. Yet there are homes whose parlors are highly adorned, where the private apartments are all in confusion, and where convenience and tasteful arrangement are the last things thought of. Children take in, with the atmosphere of such a home, the principle which governs it, and it will run through all after life. "No matter what we are, so that we show off well." Hypocrisy is its foundation, and it pervades all departments of the character.

It costs little to make a home tasteful and cheerful, if only the heart is in it. Abundant pictures on the nursery walls, be they ever so simple, if they only tell some sweet story; a pot of flowers in the window: a hanging basket or two, even if made of a cocoanut shell, with graceful vines winding around the strings with graceful vines winding around the strings that suspend it; a few pretty shrubs in the yard, though the space be ever so scanty; a rosebud or two by the doorway, and, if possible, trees about your dwelling; all these are long past; no mother's voice chanting a lullar refining agencies which exart a roswerful in refining agencies which exert a powerful influence on the hearts of your children. Let have help you in little testeful works some

it, will not afford them greater enjoyment than the most costly, gilded work of art you could bny them. Go out into the wild woods with them, and help to gather pretty mosses, and old gray litchens, for a moss basket or homeconservatory. All these simple arts which make home beautiful, are well worth cultivation—a thousand times more valuable than the most elaborately embroidered skirts and braid-

Here, as in everything else, "wisdom is profitable to direct." I do not doubt but that excellent woman Solomon describes, had a beautiful, tasteful home for those children who "arose up and called her blessed," and the husband who praised her.-N. Y. Chron.

MR. BUCKLE'S ORIENTAL JOURNEYINGS AND LASS ILLNESS.

There is a singular and painfully interesting account of Mr. Buckle's last days, written by a fellow-traveller, who introduced himself to Mr. Buckle at Syene, and made with him the journey to Damaseus. This easual acquaintance does not state where he obtained permission thus to publish scraps of Mr. Buckle's private letters, parts of his private conversations, and especially-with a tinge of hard sarcasm, ill-concealed under a show of reverence for his genius,-to reveal the bodily weaknesses of a man, evidently in fragile health, and worn out with fatigue and excitement. Nevertheless, this contribution of "Mr. Buckle in the East," contains the last facts of a great author's life, which many have much coveted to know. Mr. Buckle reached Damascus in the last stage of exhaustion, and here his companion was obliged to leave him, -to leave him to die, as it proved. The first beginning of illness, at Damascus, is thus desbribed :-

"Next day, Monday, Mr. Buckle had so surprisingly recovered from his fatigue, as to sally forth immediately after breakfast to wander through the famous bazaars. But in the evening, at dinner, he was unable to sit at table where a party of Austrian Nobles had taken the place of our friends, who had left that morning. On the divan behind, he was having brought to him what food he could Suddenly I heard a cry from him, and springing up, saw him wild and delirious-looking; and when I went up to him, he said-Oh, I am going mad! I half carried him upstairs to the little open gallery before his room door, and there set him on a chair. In bringing him upstairs, I had ordered one of our servants to go immediately for the French doctor Mr. Buckle had seen in the morning. His incoherent utterances were most painful to listen to; at one moment saying, 'How nice, very nice!' was the iced orangeade I had brought him, and thanking me, then telling me to go away; in the midst of all exclaiming O my book, my book! I shall never finish my book !' and after running on quite incoherently, crying, 'I know I am talking nonsense, but I cannot help it !' and bursting into

THE MADAGASCAR SILKWORM.

No country in the world appears more emin ntly qualified by nature for the production of silk, than the island of Madagasear. Most of from the inclemency of winter and the sudden showers of the summer season. Some are the head and legs uncovered. Others spin period. double and treble cocoons, and others again mix up various particles of plants with their silk, combining them artistically; and, lastly, there are some which spin a common nest, in which they live under a republican form of to the heroes who fell at Thermopyle, viz: cocoon besides. The last number of the Bulletin de la Societe d'Acclimitation contains a curious paper on this subject by M. Auguste Vinson, of La Rénnion. He states that the Hovas weave a kind of silk which they call landy; and is obtained from the worm that feeds on the leaves of the ambrevade, or Angola pea (Cytisus cajanus.) This silk is heavy, and has no glsss, but it exceedingly strong. The natives sell the tissues they weave out of this silk very dear, and it is therefore only the rich who wear them. King Radama II., who dresses in the European fashion, wears trousers and a paletöt made of this silk, which, not being dyed, is of a grey color, like unbleached linen. The wealthy are buried in shrouds, made of this silk, and it is said that such shrouds entombed for centuries have been exhumed in a perfect state of preservation. The ambrede being an indigenous plant of La Réunion, this Madagascar silkworm might be easily introduced there. The insect is 45 millimetres long; its body is composed of 12 segments, and covered with black sharp horny points all over. The general bue is a chestnut brown but the abdomen has a longitudinal rose-col ored streak between two other light brown ones. The cocoon is 70 millimetres in circumference, and 45 in length; it is very heavy, of a dirty grey color, but interspersed with black bristles. The chrysalis contained in the cocoon is edible, and considered a delicacy by the Hovas, who cat it fried .- African Times

A STRONG CHARACTER.

Strength of character consists of two things power of will, and power of self restraint. It requires two things, therefore, for its existence : strong feelings, and strong command over them. Now it is here we make a great mistake, we mistake strong feelings for strong character. A man who bears all before him, before whose frown domestics tremble, and whose bursts of fury make the children of the household quake; because he has his will obeyed, and his own way in all things, we call him a "strong man." The truth is, that he is the weak man; it is his passions that are strong; he mastered by them, is weak.

You must measure the strength of a man by the power of the feelings he subdues, not by the power of those which subdue him. And hence composure is very often the highest result of strength. Did we never see a man receive a flagrant insult, and only grow a little pale, and then reply quietly? That is a man spiritually strong. Or did we ever see a man in anguish, stand as if carved out of solid rock, mastering himself? Or one bearing a hope less daily trial, remain silent, and never tell the world what cankered his home peace? That is strength. He who, keenly sensitive, with manly power of indignation in him, can be provoked, and yet restrain himself, and forgive-these are the strong men,

NO CHILDHOOD.

We talk of Adam and Eve as having been, before the fall, in a very happy condition; but one thing they missed—they never were children! Adam never played "hookey,' he never drove a tandem of boys with a string. He never skated on a pond, or played ball, or rode down a hill on a hand sled. And Eve, she never made a playhouse; she never took tea with another little girl, from the tea-table set out with the tea-things; she never rolled a hoop, or jumped the rope, or pieced a baby-quilt, or dressed a doll. They never played blind man's buff, or pussy wants a corner, or hurly-burly, or any of the games with which childhood disports itself. How blank their M. de C. I have made one concession, and shall not take it back—twenty paces, if he wishes, I am quite willing. And now that I have agreed to it, I want no change made.

them help you in little tasteful works, some rainy day when you can spare time. Teach them to make a little frame of shell work, or even acorn cups, pine cones, parti-colored corn lived, had no childhood.

from the churchyard where he sleeps. Adam and Eve, and they scions of all the countless willions of men and women that have ever lived, had no childhood.

Well, now, I will show you. If I could take you all at once to a deep valley between two hills, or put you in some little nook be-

FOREIGN ITEMS.—Robert Browning as returned from the French sea shore, hearty and well, with his noble son, Robert (called Pinney, an old family nickname.) He is at work on his new poems which will be published in spring, in two volumes.

Mr. Tennyson has completed a poem of about nine hundred lines, which is to appear soon. It is said to be a great work and one which will add to his fame. Walter Savage Landor, at the age of ninety

years, is about to publish a volume of poems, entitled "Heroic Idyls." Poor Alphonse de Lamartine (says the Illustrated News) is again in difficulties. There is a most painful advertisment in the morning papers of this week, setting forth that unless a large sum of money can be raised

for him, his estates must be sold. Popish Piety.—A Brigand's Pocket-book Naples correspondent writes :- "In a recent encounter with the troops, the famous brigand chief, Crocco Donatello, was compelled to fly, leaving behind him his innamocata, who fought well, and his pocket-book. The latter curiosity I saw the other evening; it contained the cross of the Order of St. George; a letter to an employe in Pietrarsa, who has since been arrested; a bit of autobiography of the chief; a rough engraving of the Madonna, another of St. Dominica, and a panions, however, heeded him not, except to scrap of a printed devotion to Santa Maria say how exceedingly impertinent it was, of a This Crocco is no exception to the rule that girl, however, had a kind and tender heart,

A TOKEN FOR MOURNERS .- The Rev. John Newton one day said to a gentleman, who was mourning over the death of a lovely daughter, "Sir, if you were going to the East Indies, I suppose you would like to send a remittance before you. This little girl is just like a remittance sent to heaven before you go yourself. I suppose a merchant on change is never heard expressing himself thus: 'O my dear ship, I am sorry she has got into port so soon! I am sorry she has escaped the storms that are coming !' Neither should we sorrow for children dying."

"ALARMING PREDICTIONS."-Several mornings this year the sun will rise before some people are aware of it, and set before they have done their day's work. In the course of next spring and summer, many alterations will be made in the form and trimmings of the ladies' head dresses, but I think their appearance will not be much improved by the alteration. The public debt will not be paid this year. The same will happen with some private debts. Many people will drink more strong liquor than would be sufficient to keep them sober, and take more physic than would be sufficient to keep them in health. Many young ladies will be married who are not courted, and many who are courted will have to wait another year .- Western Paper .

armies has been systematically exaggerated, and a prominent editor of a Richmond paper was heard to say as much, that their suc the caterpillars of the country cover themselves Government. That it was like one man fightcome at him, together, the one (the Confedernaturally covered from their birth with a thick they came one at a time, the one man might mantle which grows with them, leaving only continue to make a good fight, for an indefinite

A Copperhead Paragraph.—An Ohio paper proposes as an inscription for the tomb of the Vallandighamers, of whom it is a great admirer, the same as was put on that raised government, each individual spinning its own An exchange moves to amend by adding the words "and we lied before, on our own hook." THE LONDON TIMES ESTABLISHMENT.—The London Times has a savings bank, a restaurat, and a bath room, all for the comfort and convenience of the employees. There are also asylums, where aged compositors retire upon

-"Mamma, mamma," cried a little one whose early hour of retirement had not permitted much study of the starry heavens, "here is the moon come, and brought a sight of little babies with her !"

FOR THE CHILDREN.

THE CHILD AND THE ANGELS. The Sabbath's sun was setting low, ∆midst the clouds at even; "Our Father," breathed a voice below "Father who art in heaven."

Beyond the earth, beyond the clouds, Those infant words were given; "Our Father," angels sang aloud-"Father who art in heaven."

"Thy kingdom come," still from the ground, That childhke voice did pray; "Thy kingdom come," God's hosts resound. Far up the starry way.

"Thy will be done," with little tongue, That lisping love implores; "Thy will be done," the angelic throng Sing from the heavenly shores.

"Forever," still these lips repeat Their closing evening prayer; Forever," floats in music sweet. High, midst the angels there.

-Boston Recorder. OUR BABY.

A SONG FOR BELLE.

In the cradle, here by me. Something fair reposes, Whiter than the lilies be, Sweeter than the roses.

On the pillow soft is laid Something young and tender, Stainless brow and shining head, Fingers white and slender.

Lids like snow-flakes, dropped above, Eyes like summer-blossoms, Lips a rose-bud, made for love, Dimpled cheek and bosom

Fairest flowers from forest dell, Dearer for their fleetness, Waxen bud and lily bell. Best befit his sweetness,

Much we wonder, when he sleeps, What his eyes are seeing, Knowing well that angels keep Watch about his being, For a moment, round his eyes

Radient smiles are beaming, Then he stirs with grieving cries; Is the baby dreaming? Gentle Shepherd! who dost hold In thy tender keeping

All the lambs within thy fold, Waking or in sleeping, We are weak who fold the child In our fond caressing; Grant to crown our undefiled,

Thy divinest blessing. EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER. Plainfield, III.

KIND ECHOES, There is a pretty little saying, which, if not

very common, is, I am sure, very true, it is this: "If we speak kind words, we will hear

tween lofty mountains, or if I could place you in a boat on the lonely waters of a quiet lake and then bid you to shout your name with all your might, you might hear it repeated once, twice, aye, and several times, growing fainter and fainter each time till it died quite away on your ear. You might think that only you had spoken, and yet several seemed calling. Surely it is some one mocking; but no! It is only yourself, with your own little voice doing it all; so there is no need to be offended. You see what a wonderful power you have, of making yourself heard. This, then, is the echo. If you were not to speak, you would hear no echo. God has kindly made all these wonders, and they ought to teach us a useful esson, if we would only think about every thing we see and hear. Kindness is like a sweet, soft echo; if little children speak loving words to each other, loving words come back again to them; and if they do kind actions, kind actions come back again.

I suppose I must add a little tale by way of illustration; so here it is: There was once a little girl, at school, in France, a great many years ago, and she was walking out one day with her companions, in some beautiful public gardens. It happened that a poor soldier was there on duty, and not being able to leave his post, he begged the young common soldier, to speak to them. The little great assassins, are, as they always have been, in want, when she might assist him. She and could not think of leaving a fellow-creature therefore ran and procured some water, her companions, meantime deriding her for doing When she brought it to the poor soldier, he could not utter half his gratitude, he was so surprised and thankful; but he asked her name and address, and then she went away.

Not many days after, a dreadful massacre took place in that city, of all the Protestants, but that little girl was saved; and how, do you think? The poor soldier had not forgotten his benefactress; the kind action had gone deep, even in the heart of one accustomed to scenes of cruelty or bloodshed, and the little girl felt the glad echo amidst the sad desolation and gloom of that eventful day. Now go and practice my story, dear chil-

dren; let your lips breath forth only gentle tones and words, and be ready at all times to do an act of love and kindness toward any "Speak gently ! 'tis a little word, Dropping in the hearts' deep well ; The love, the joy, that it may bring, Eternity will tell."

-Merry's Museum. WHAT SEVENTY BOYS BECAME.

Many people begin the education of their children with an exhibition of toys, marvelous tales, silly romances, and wind up with the circus and theatre. The degrading influence and sorrowful consequences of this mode of education will be best illustrated by stating a Too TRUE.—The strength of the rebel few facts, that have passed under my own observation. So far as my memory goes, about thirty boys educated in this way-i. e., in conempt of all useful knowledge and occupation, spent their days in reading novels, the lives ing four. If they (the Yankees) should all and their nights in the streets, dram-shops, gambling saloons, circus and theatre. At the age of forty-five, one had been hung for murder, one for robbing the mail, and three as pirates; five died in the penitentiary, and seven lived and died as useless vagabonds about the streets; three were useful mechanics,

and the fate of the remainder is unknown. Of about forty educated with me, by a really moral and scientific teacher, under the old fogy Paritanic system of restraint, as it is now called by young America, at the age of fiftyfive, one was a member of Congress, one judge of the Supreme Court, three physicians, five lawyers, fourteen were dead, and the remainder farmers and mechanics, and so far as known, not one of them ever was called be fore the bar of his country on a criminal charge and they all had comfortable homes, except two or three, and every one was passably respectable.—Dr. Edward Lowton.

BE KIND TO YOUR MOTHER. SHE guarded you when well, and watched

ver you when sick. She sat by you when fretful, and put coolng drinks to your lips, and spoke soothing vords in your ears. She taught you to pray, and assisted you

n learning to read. She bore with your faults, and was kind and patient with your childish ways. She loves you still, and works for you, and prays for you, every day on live. No one is so kind, or so patient withyou as she. No one loves

Are you kind to her? Do you love her? Do you always obey her?

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